

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 082

29 April 1981

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Geneva Disarmament Committee Ends Spring Session | A | 1 |
| UN Delegation on Rural Youth Feted in Beijing    | A | 1 |
| Vice Premier Gu Mu Meets Intelsat Official       | A | 1 |

## SOVIET UNION

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Soviet, Libyan Leaders Discuss World Situation | C | 1 |
| Brezhnev's 'Code of Conduct'                   | C | 1 |
| Talks on Middle East, Africa                   | C | 2 |
| Beijing Meeting Marking Birth of Prokofiev     | C | 2 |

## NORTHEAST ASIA

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Han Nianlong Attends Banquet for DPRK Delegation | D | 1 |
| Japanese Premier on Lifting of Embargo by U.S.   | D | 1 |
| Japan's Foreign Minister on Policy Toward USSR   | D | 1 |
| Liao Chengzhi Meets Japan Socialist Party Group  | D | 2 |
| Geng Biao Meets Retired Japanese Officers        | D | 2 |
| Japanese Buddhist Leader Visiting Nanjing        | D | 2 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Ieng Sary Interview on Kampuchean Situation      | E | 1 |
| Sihanouk Holds Beijing Press Conference on Plans | E | 1 |
| French Doctor on Conditions in Kampuchea         | E | 2 |

## SOUTH ASIA

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Afghans in Tehran Protest Soviet Aggression     | F | 1 |
| U.S. To Give 'Security-Related' Aid to Pakistan | F | 1 |
| Indian Party Leader on USSR, Afghanistan        | F | 1 |
| Attempt To Sabotage Gandhi's Plane Noted        | F | 2 |

## WESTERN EUROPE

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| European Union Committee on Soviet Intervention  | G | 1 |
| PRC Representative Presents Credentials to EEC   | G | 1 |
| 20,000 March in Support of IRA's Bobby Sands     | G | 1 |
| Hao Deqing Fetes Former FRG President Scheel     | G | 2 |
| Ulanhu Receives Belgian Liberal Party Group      | G | 2 |
| Lisbon Paper: PRC Envoy on USSR, Domestic Issues | G | 3 |
| [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 17 Apr]                      |   |   |
| NPC Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun Meets Danish Group | G | 5 |
| Education Minister Meets Austrian Delegation     | G | 5 |
| Briefs: British Student Delegation; Chemical     | G | 6 |
| Equipment for FRG; Finnish Graphic Art           |   |   |
| Exhibit; Munich Mayor's Guangzhou Visit          |   |   |

## EASTERN EUROPE

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Warsaw Pact Military Council Meets in Sofia       | H 1 |
| CPSU's Suslov Visits Poland, Talks With Kania     | H 1 |
| Agreement Reached in Poland on Farmers Union      | H 1 |
| Western Creditors To Reschedule Poland's Debt     | H 2 |
| Yugoslavia Stabilizing Economy, Curbing Inflation | H 2 |
| SFRY Hits Albanian Charges on Kosovo Incidents    | H 2 |
| Yugoslav Paper Denounces PRAVDA 'Attacks'         | H 3 |
| Kang Keqing Meets Romanian Youth Delegation       | H 3 |
| Party Workers Delegation Leaves for Romania       | H 4 |
| PRC, Romania Sign Agreement on Visas in Beijing   | H 4 |
| Briefs: Yugoslavs in Shanghai; Table              | H 4 |
| Tennis Delegation in Belgrade;                    |     |
| Restaurant in SFRY: Heilongjiang                  |     |
| Delegation to Yugoslavia                          |     |

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Soviet Naval Flotilla Ends 10-Day Cuban Visit     | J 1 |
| Ramsaroop-Led Guyanese Delegation Continues Visit | J 1 |
| Talks With Ji Pengfei                             | J 1 |
| Ramsaroop Report to CPPCC                         | J 2 |
| Meeting With Zhao Ziyang                          | J 2 |
| 'Special' Soiree                                  | J 3 |
| Arrival in Shanghai                               | J 3 |
| Shanghai Farm, Hospital Visit                     | J 4 |
| Departure for Hangzhou                            | J 4 |
| Hangzhou Arrival, Banquet                         | J 4 |
| Zhang Wenjin Leaves Argentina for Mexico          | J 4 |

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| CCP Central Committee To Hold Sixth Plenum in June [AFP]  | K 1  |
| Ni Zhifu Discusses Role of Chinese Trade Unions           | K 1  |
| Song Renqiong at Vice Minister's Memorial Service         | K 2  |
| GUANGMING RIBAO Comments on Role of NPC Deputies [14 Apr] | K 2  |
| JIEFANGJUN BAO Cited on Four Basic Principles             | K 5  |
| [RENMING RIBAO 27 Apr]                                    |      |
| 'Text' of Communiqué on 1980 Economic Plan                | K 7  |
| RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Industrial Production           | K 16 |
| [28 Apr]  |      |
| PLA Holds All-Army Youth Conference                       | K 18 |
| Shanghai Paper Questions Truthfulness of Films            | K 20 |
| National TV Education Conference Ends in Nanjing          | K 20 |
| Jet Engine Thermophysical Test Equipment Developed        | K 21 |
| Airplane Parts Exhibition Opens in Beijing                | K 21 |
| Committee Issues Circular on Year of Disabled             | K 22 |
| Briefs: Telegraphic Equipment                             | K 22 |

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Shandong: Rao Shoukun Attends PLA Awards Rally | O 1 |
| Shandong Holds Flood Control Work Conference   | O 1 |
| Briefs: Jiangsu Textile Industry; Jiangxi      | O 2 |
| Machine-Building Industry; Shanghai            |     |
| Industrial Readjustment; Shanghai              |     |
| CPPCC Presidium Meeting; Zhejiang              |     |
| Light Industry                                 |     |

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Ren Zhongyi Addresses Guangdong Militia Conference           | P 1 |
| Chen Pixian Attends Hubei Women's Federation Meeting         | P 2 |
| Hubei: Conservation, Combating Waste Urged                   | P 2 |
| Hunan Radio Views Student Education Efforts                  | P 3 |
| Education on Four Principles                                 | P 3 |
| Education on Patriotism                                      | P 4 |
| Briefs: Guangzhou Trade Meeting; Henan<br>Student Enrollment | P 4 |

## SOUTHWEST REGION

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Yunnan Border Guards Receive Awards for Service                           | Q 1 |
| Briefs: Guizhou Propaganda Conference;<br>Yunnan Public Health Conference | Q 1 |

## NORTH REGION

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Jiao Ruoyu Elected Mayor of Beijing at Congress                 | R 1 |
| Hebei Finance Meeting on Correcting Leftist Errors              | R 1 |
| Hebei Gathering Stresses Ideological Education Work             | R 2 |
| Nei Monggol: Industrial Output Value Increases                  | R 3 |
| Briefs: Hebei Housing Construction; Tianjin<br>Goods Production | R 3 |

## NORTHEAST REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Yang Yichen Attends Heilongjiang Birth Control Meeting   | S 1 |
| Heilongjiang Conference on Placing Jobless Youth   | S 1 |
| Liaoning's Guo Feng on Eliminating Leftist Influence   | S 2 |
| Liaoning: Attacking Counterrevolutionaries Urged   | S 3 |
| Liaoning Allocates Land for Peasant Use in Shenyang  | S 3 |
| Briefs: Heilongjiang Oil Economization;<br>Heilongjiang Sugar Production;<br>Heilongjiang Soybeans; Jilin<br>Employment Conference | S 4 |

## TAIWAN

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Premier Sun Receives Visiting U.S. Congressmen      | V 1 |
| First Quarter Foreign Trade Deficit Reported        | V 1 |
| Foreign Ministry Spokesman: Advanced Weapons Needed | V 2 |
| Briefs: Oil From Gabon, Ecuador                     | V 2 |

GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ENDS SPRING SESSION

OW250112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The 1981 spring session of the Geneva committee on disarmament, closed here today after meeting for nearly 12 weeks, without making any significant progress on the main disarmament issues. These issues include nuclear disarmament, ban on nuclear tests, security guarantee for countries with no nuclear weapons and prohibition of chemical weapons. To facilitate negotiations, four ad hoc working groups were set up. But the committee has up to now failed to establish working groups for the two key items--ban on nuclear tests and nuclear disarmament--owing to the differences among the participating countries.

On the question of security guarantee for states having no nuclear weapons against the use or threat of use of nuclear arms, China and the group of 21 nonaligned or neutral countries stood for unconditional granting of such guarantee by the nuclear powers.

On the question of banning chemical weapons, the group of 21 held that now it is time to negotiate a treaty to that effect, which was, however, opposed by the Soviet Union and the United States, the world's largest possessors of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union, in particular, had strong reservations on the question of enforcing effective international monitoring and verification on a ban on chemical weapons.

The session is scheduled to resume in June.

UN DELEGATION ON RURAL YOUTH FETED IN BEIJING

OW271654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A 13-member rural youth work field study delegation from the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific was honored at a banquet hosted by the All-China Youth Federation here this evening. The study delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday after visiting southern China.

The delegation is composed of government youth officials and workers from Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Fiji and China. After arriving in China April 19, the delegation made a study tour of Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS INTELSAT OFFICIAL

OW281538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Gu Mu today met with Santiago Astrain, director general of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here. During the meeting, Gu Mu extended a warm welcome to the guests, and expressed his appreciation of Mr Astrain's efforts to develop friendly cooperation between Intelsat and China. "We have held talks with the Chinese side. The talks were beneficial for strengthening cooperation between the two sides," Mr Astrain said. Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications was present at the meeting. Astrain and his party arrived in Beijing April 26 for a visit to China.



SOVIET, LIBYAN LEADERS DISCUSS WORLD SITUATION

Brezhnev's 'Code of Conduct'

OW290308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Commentary: Making Mockery of International Norms--By XINHUA Correspondent Guo Ping"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev laid down what he called the "code of conduct" governing relations with countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America at a Kremlin dinner on April 27 to welcome the visiting Libyan leader, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. This "code of conduct" consists of recognition of these countries' right to handle its domestic affairs without outside interference; scrupulous respect for their territorial integrity; recognition of their right to participate in international life on an equal footing with other countries; recognition of their equal status in international economic relations; and respect for their nonaligned status.

There is nothing wrong with this "code of conduct." The only trouble is that what the Soviet Union has done goes counter to these very principles enunciated by its leader. Take the case of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has intervened in force in its internal affairs, overrun its territory and trampled upon its sovereignty and its nonaligned status. This has aroused universal opposition from the Third World countries, and those in Southeast, South and west Asia in particular.

At the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly sessions, the two Islamic conferences and the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Nonaligned Countries, representatives of the Third World countries demanded an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. It is unprecedented that Soviet hegemonism has become the target of public censure at such a number of big international conferences.

The Third World countries bear the brunt of the Soviet southward strategy in its thrust for world hegemony. Thus Moscow feels the need to mind its appearance before the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America so as to cover up the bloodbath it has been carrying out in a Third World country and numb the vigilance of the others. This is the essence behind the high-sounding five-point "code of conduct."

But facts in Afghanistan have shown clearly that Moscow would present another set of "code of conduct" when it considers that armed intervention and military aggression in a Third World country is called for in the interest of its global strategy. Then the "code of conduct" would read:

- It is justifiable to "defend" the "fruits of revolution" of that country and to "support its national liberation movement" by armed force;
- The situation in that country threatens the security of the Soviet frontiers;
- If the Soviet Union does not enter that country, the "enemy" would;
- The Soviet Union could not be indifferent to the request for help made by the government of that country; and
- The Soviet Union has to fulfil its treaty obligations toward that country.

This might be counted as another five-point "code of conduct." The first high-sounding set is used as a smokescreen in Moscow's strategic expansion in the Third World, and the second set serves as a subterfuge to cover up its aggression and expansion.

When offering his "code of conduct," Brezhnev said the world would become more tranquil if every country abided by this code. This is nothing less than a mockery of the principles governing international relations. Actually, peace and stability of the world has only one demand--an end to hegemonism, aggression and expansion.

## Talks on Middle East, Africa

OW281702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev told the visiting Libyan leader, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, yesterday that cooperation between the two countries was of "special importance in the context of the present complicated international situation." He made the point when speaking at a banquet in honour of Al-Qadhdhafi who came to pay an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

In his speech, Brezhnev criticized the United States for its Middle East policy and reiterated his proposal for an international conference on the Middle East in which the Soviet Union will take part.

He put forth a five-point code of conduct governing relations with the countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which includes recognition of the right of every nation to handle its own internal affairs without outside interference, strict respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers and renunciation by the big powers of attempts to drag other countries into any military and political blocs. But he made no mention of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and expansion in Middle East and Africa.

Al-Qadhdhafi said in reply that he thought highly of the relations with the Soviet Union and that the "Arab steadfastness front" supported the proposals put forward by Brezhnev earlier.

According to TASS, the talks between Al-Qadhdhafi and Brezhnev yesterday centered on the urgent international problems including the Middle East and African situation.

A Libyan JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY report said that Al-Qadhdhafi had a mandate from the "Arab steadfastness front" of Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to "coordinate the front's actions with the Soviet Union politically and militarily."

Al-Qadhdhafi arrived here after a visit to Bulgaria on April 26 and 27.

BEIJING MEETING MARKING BIRTH OF PROKOFIEV

OW281518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The 90th anniversary of the birth of the noted Soviet composer S.S. Prokofiev (1891-1953) was celebrated at a meeting here this afternoon.

Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, officiated at the meeting. He paid tribute to the Soviet master of contemporary music. He said many of Prokofiev's works are familiar to the Chinese people and appreciated by them. He urged Chinese musicians to learn even more from his works.

Zhao Feng, vice chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association and director of the Central Conservatory of Music, gave a detailed description of Prokofiev's life.

The meeting was arranged by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the Chinese Musicians Association. At the meeting, a film of the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev was shown.

I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, and other diplomatic envoys of the embassy attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, leading members of related departments and Beijing musicians.

HAN NIANLONG ATTENDS BANQUET FOR DPRK DELEGATION

OW271618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Pae Yong-chae, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the visiting goodwill delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK led by Vice Minister Kim Chae-suk.

Proposing toasts at the banquet, vice minister and leader of the delegation, Kim Chae-suk, and Han Nianlong, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, agreed that while in China the delegation exchanged views on issues of mutual interest with the Chinese. The exchange was beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding and the development of friendly cooperation between the two ministries of foreign affairs, they said.

Both sides said they would continue to do their best to strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship cemented with blood. During their stay in China, the Koreans visited Beijing and Chengdu. They will leave here for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE PREMIER ON LIFTING OF EMBARGO BY U.S.

OW281712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said today that he was "perplexed" by the U.S. lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union while the situation in Poland is still unclear, according to reports from Tokyo. Suzuki, who is going to visit the United States next week, told the American reporters in Tokyo that because U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged during his election campaign to lift the embargo imposed by former President Jimmy Carter in retaliation for Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan, it was expected that "when conditions may be sufficiently relaxed" the action would be taken. "But coming as it did at such a time when there are still uncertainties in Poland, the lifting (of the embargo) came to me as somewhat unexpected... Frankly speaking, I was perplexed by the timing," he noted.

Japan had joined the U.S. and other Western nations in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union following its move in Afghanistan in December 1979. Suzuki complained that Japan was not consulted by the United States in advance of the lifting of its embargo. "We were informed but not sufficiently, nor were we asked for our views in regard to the timing, nor (given) any explanation or reason for such an action," he said. Suzuki also referred to Japan's defense policy and its auto exports to the United States among the issues he would discuss with U.S. President Reagan during his coming visit to the United States.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLICY TOWARD USSR

OW271542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said today that Japan does not intend to "drastically" change its policy toward the Soviet Union for the present, even though President Ronald Reagan last week lifted a ban on U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union. Mr Ito was speaking at a meeting of an ad hoc committee of the House of Councillors on Okinawa and northern territories. Ito said that the lifting of the embargo does not mean that the United States has recognized the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

I. 29 Apr 81

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

He declared that Japan is not thinking of changing its policy toward the Soviet Union at present because there is a problem of a reported Russian military build-up in the northern territories, the four small islands of eastern Hokkaido, which Japan demands that the Soviets return.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

OW281654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here today with the eleventh delegation of activists of the Japanese Socialist Party. They had a cordial and friendly talk. The delegation is led by Kenichi Hirosawa with Yuji Soga and Kaneo Kase as its advisors.

After the meeting, Liao Chengzhi gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Present on the occasions were Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

GENG BIAO MEETS RETIRED JAPANESE OFFICERS

OW281542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Geng Biao met and had a friendly talk with a Japanese delegation from the forum on China's politics and economy in the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation, led by Yasuhiro Ueda, is composed of six retired Japanese senior armed forces officers. They arrived in Beijing April 22 on a visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

JAPANESE BUDDHIST LEADER VISITING NANJING

OW280332 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Nikkyo Niwano, honorary president of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, chairman of the Japan Committee of the World Conference on Religion and Peace and president of the Rissho Kosei-Kai of Japan, his wife and an entourage of six arrived in Nanjing from Beijing on 26 April for a visit.

On the morning of 27 April, Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, met with and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Nikkyo Niwano and party. While in Nanjing, Nikkyo Niwano and party attended a discussion meeting held by the religious work group of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Nikkyo Niwano and his wife left Nanjing for Shanghai on 27 April. On their arrival and departure from Nanjing, they were met and seen off by Ding Guangxun, president of the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary and others. President Ding Guangxun gave a banquet in honor of the Japanese friends. While in Nanjing, the Japanese friends also visited places and went sightseeing.



IENG SARY INTERVIEW ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

OW281252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Phnum Melai, Democratic Kampuchea, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea Ieng Sary said yesterday that the Kampuchean National Army has captured dozens of Vietnamese strongholds and put out of action large numbers of enemy men in the dry season that had just ended. The area of various liberated zones now accounts for two fifths of the total area of the country, he added, Ieng Sary said this at an interview with XINHUA correspondents in the Phnum Melai liberation area in Democratic Kampuchea.

The national army, he said, wiped out part of three Vietnamese divisions and forced the rest to abandon their positions in the Phnum Melai-Phnum Mak Heun area. They opened up new battlefields in the Siem Reap-Angkor-Highway 6 area in Siem Reap Province, and in the Choan Khsan-Chhep-Theareavarivat area in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng Provinces, thus linking these three areas. The national army has expanded considerably the areas under their control. The Phnum Melai area has become a consolidated liberation base.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Ieng Sary said, expects that the international conference on Kampuchea be convened in accordance with the UN resolution. "The conference should set a definite time for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so as to leave the Kampucheans to decide their own destiny through free elections under UN supervision," he said.

Ieng Sary said, "With 250,000 Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea, the elections held by Heng Samrin showed that the people do not enjoy freedom. Such elections were in contravention of the UN resolution on Kampuchea."

He expounded the principle of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the formation of a united front against Vietnamese aggression. He said, "Our principle is to unite all the forces of the entire Kampuchean nation, irrespective of classes and religious beliefs. We should forget the past and dedicate all our efforts to driving the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea." The Government of Democratic Kampuchea sincerely wishes to unite with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann in the resistance to Vietnamese aggression.

Referring to the policy on intellectuals, Ieng Sary said that the government didn't do well in this respect in the past. "Our present policy," he said, "is to enable intellectuals to play their role in the war against Vietnamese aggression. Such a role is important in wartime and will become even more so in the future."

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is trying to run schools in areas under its control and has set up a committee for educational work, he added.

In line with the programs of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea maintains a land-ownership system favorable to the masses making a living, Ieng Sary said. The people should decide the land-ownership system, collective or individual, and the government will not interfere. Production by side-occupations is encouraged, he added.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has set up a committee to consider the currency problem, and is going, in line with the programs of the front, to institute a wage system, markets, and currency circulation, Ieng Sary said.

SIHANOUK HOLDS BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE ON PLANS

OW281244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reiterated at a press conference here today that he was ready to join a united front of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea against the Vietnamese invaders and their puppet regime of Heng Samrin.



Sihanouk said that the ASEAN countries had proposed that he join such a united front. "I think it is good for the patriotic forces of Kampuchea fighting the Vietnamese for the liberation of our homeland that the patriotic forces should unite in the framework of a united front."

He said that one of his personal representatives who had visited some ASEAN capitals met with many of his supporters along the Thai-Kampuchean border. "My supporters, I was told, approve my present policy of forming a united front." "But," he added, "I now prefer to be a simple, ordinary member of the united front."

Sihanouk announced that he had sent cables to Son Sann who is now visiting the United States, proposing to meet him in Singapore or in Belgrade.

He told the press that he personally favored the proposal to convene an international conference on Kampuchea in Austria, with or without Vietnam. He said such a conference should be duly held.

Elaborating his future plans, Sihanouk said there should be a general disarmament of all forces in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese withdrawal and peace and security be maintained by a United Nations peace-keeping force. Free elections would take place under international control.

Sihanouk also announced that he is leaving for Europe next month and will visit the United States some time later.

#### FRENCH DOCTOR ON CONDITIONS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW281638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A French doctor who had returned from a one-week tour of Democratic Kampuchean Government-controlled areas, told XINHUA here that he had seen proof of international relief supplies to Kampuchea falling into the hands of the Vietnamese occupation forces.

Doctor Robert Andrei, chairman of the French doctors' association in support of Kampuchea, said that during his tour he had met with the Democratic Kampuchean minister of health, Thiounn Thioeun. The minister had made an impassioned appeal for humanitarian aid to his people.

Andrei and a correspondent of the West German weekly, STERN, Fritz Fitte, were brought to a helicopter strip and a campsite of 352 bunkers captured by Democratic Kampuchean forces. They saw substantial quantities of international relief supplies left there by the fleeing Vietnamese soldiers.

Andrei said that many Kampucheans had complained to him of Vietnamese using chemical weapons against them. Despite the ferocity of the Vietnamese and the want of medical care, he said the Kampuchean fighters are clearly determined to fight the Vietnamese invaders to the end.

The doctor had brought with him 500 kilogrammes of medical supplies for the Kampucheans living in jungles and swampy lands.

The doctors' association in support of Kampuchea announced in Marseilles on April 22 that it had decided to increase its aid to Kampuchea by sending more medical supplies and a medical team there. The team will leave for Kampuchea in July.

The association was formed early this year by some 200 French medical workers who volunteered to look after Kampuchean patients and train Kampuchean medics.

AFGHANS IN TEHRAN PROTEST SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW271648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Many groups of Afghan people living in Iran staged a demonstration here this morning to protest against the Soviet aggression against their motherland. They read out a resolution at a rally asking the Soviet Government "to withdraw aggressor troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible and without any conditions and to end inhuman activities."

This demonstration was approved in advance by the Interior Ministry of Iran. From early morning, the Soviet Embassy here had been heavily guarded by security units and the revolutionary guards to prevent any possible attack on it.

U.S. TO GIVE 'SECURITY-RELATED' AID TO PAKISTAN

OW280834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration is planning to give Pakistan \$100 million in security-related aid in the fiscal year 1982 as part of a "more substantial long-term program" now being discussed with that nation, said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Jane Coon today before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Declaring that Pakistan is strategically located and most immediately threatened, Coon said, "Pakistan deserves our support, and we are in the process of developing a closer and more cooperative bilateral relationship." A stronger and more self-confident Pakistan capable of resisting direct or indirect Soviet pressures through Afghanistan is essential for the protection of the Western interests in the region, she stressed.

The United States suspended development assistance and international military education and training program to Pakistan two years ago. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, U.S. allies and other donor countries have substantially increased their support for Pakistan.

The deputy assistant secretary was testifying in connection with the administration's request for changes in anti-proliferation laws to make aid to Pakistan possible. The proposed amendment "will permit the United States to carry out important policies in a region threatened by the Soviet Union and critical to our well-being," Coon said.

INDIAN PARTY LEADER ON USSR, AFGHANISTAN

OW261225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 26 APR (XINHUA)--A.B. Vajpayee, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, called upon the Soviet Union "To get out of Afghanistan and let the Afghans decide their own future," in his opening address at the party's national council held in Cochin, Kerala State, yesterday.

He said that Russian troops on the Khyber Pass and American warships in the Indian Ocean indicated that the real clash of interests was between this region and the superpowers and not among the nations of this region.

He said India's "ambivalence" about Soviet presence in Afghanistan was neither morally correct nor practically paying. The Soviet presence in Afghanistan had a direct bearing on India-Pakistan relations.

He stressed the need for the region to achieve peace and called for the improvement of relations between India and its neighbours.

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE GANDHI'S PLANE NOTED

OW280806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--An attempt to sabotage an Air India Boeing 707 which is to take Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her foreign tour from May 5 to 13 was uncovered by the government, local newspapers reported today.

Members of Parliament were shocked when the news of the attempted sabotage was disclosed by Home Minister Zail Singh last evening.

The saboteurs, according to the home minister, had snapped four vital cable systems relating to elevator, rudder, horizontal stabilizer and rudder trim. This could result in a crash soon after the aircraft takes off.

Describing it as an "outrageous deed," Zail Singh assured the MP's that the Central Bureau of Investigations had been asked to investigate.

Zail Singh said the vital cable systems had been cut in such a manner as to ordinarily preclude detection. A high level team of officers, including technical personnel, who conducted a preliminary inquiry, had expressed the opinion that this was a clear case of sabotage. The prime minister is to go by the Boeing 707 aircraft to Switzerland, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The shocked members of Parliament forced adjournment until tomorrow of the House debate on the finance bill and called on Zail Singh to take all steps to protect Mrs Gandhi.

A Janata member led the House in demanding a thorough inquiry. Another member pointed out that this was a second attempt on the prime minister's life.

EUROPEAN UNION COMMITTEE ON SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW281536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The political committee of the Western European Union yesterday suggested that the European Community discuss what economic, financial and trade measures EEC would take if the Soviets intervene in Poland. In a recommendation adopted here yesterday for the Council of Europe, it also said that a ban should be imposed on all transfers of advanced technology to the Soviet Union if necessary. The recommendation urged the Council of Europe to declare as early as possible what action it would take in the event of a Soviet intervention in Poland. The council was also asked to start talks now to prepare measures so that all the member countries could take together if need be.

In a recommendation on Afghanistan, the political committee asked the council to express the determination of its member countries to oppose any form of intervention by the Soviet Union in Middle East countries. The council should work with the United States in supplying aid to the Afghan resistance movement, it added.

In a speech at the committee, Dr J. Luns, secretary general of NATO, said that the situation in Poland seems to be less strained, but still serious. He said the Afghanistan problem is the crucial point in East-West relations.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO EEC

OW281857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Zheng Weizhi, head of the mission of the People's Republic of China to the European Economic Community, presented here this afternoon his credentials to J. de Koning, president in office of the EEC Council of Ministers and minister for development cooperation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. After this, J. de Koning had friendly talks with Zheng Weizhi. They both expressed the desire to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the EEC and China.

Earlier this month, the European Economic Community gave its consent to the appointment of Zheng Weizhi nominated by the Chinese Government as head of the Chinese mission to the European Economic Community in place of Kang Maozhao.

On April 13, Zheng Weizhi presented his credentials to Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission.

20,000 MARCH IN SUPPORT OF IRA'S BOBBY SANDS

OW271232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--20,000 demonstrators marched yesterday in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in support of the Irish Republican Army leader Bobby Sands who has been on a hunger strike, according to reports from Belfast. The demonstration, reportedly the biggest Irish Republican rally in the province in a decade, came as doctors said that Sands, who was in the 57th day of fasting, was dying. Led by Sands' sister Marcella Kelly and mothers of hundreds of IRA convicts, the column chanted "Brits (Britons) out" in the streets.

Speaking to the crowd before the procession began, militant civil rights campaigner Mrs Bernadette Devlin McAliskey called for a general strike and massive civil action to back Sands' campaign for political prisoner status for IRA convicts. The death of Bobby Sands could give rise to a demonstration of strength, she warned. An AP report said families in Belfast's Catholic districts have begun stockpiling food, medicine and other essentials, and leaflets distributed by the IRA urged people to prepare for trouble if Sands dies.



The march reportedly took place without serious incidents, and police and troops kept a low profile, gathered in side streets in armored vehicles and trucks spattered with scars of recent days of rioting.

In London, about 500 Sands supporters clashed with the police near a subway station and the prime minister's Downing Street residence. Dozens of people were arrested and an undetermined number of others injured.

In his statement on April 25, Bobby Sands recalled the demands for which he was ready to die: the right for prisoners to wear their own clothes; to associate freely with each other; to refuse all work; the right to more visits and more mail. The statement was issued after he refused to see mediators from the European Commission on Human Rights. The British Government has thus far rejected Sands' demands, saying that the IRA men are criminals convicted of serious criminal offences and will therefore be treated like all other criminal prisoners.

Sands' supporters later called for an emergency meeting with Irish Republic Prime Minister Charles Haughey, who had rejected similar requests before, urging him to help press for Sands' demands.

#### HAO DEQING FETES FORMER FRG PRESIDENT SCHEEL

OW261706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, said here this evening that even though China is engaging in an economic readjustment, her economic cooperation and trade contacts with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit still continue. "Our policy of opening to the outside world has never been affected by economic readjustment," he said at a banquet in honor of Walter Scheel, former president of the Federal Republic of Germany. Hao Deqing praised Mr Scheel for his contribution to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of China and West Germany. "China is our long-standing, loyal and reliable trade partner. We can understand China's policy of economic readjustment. This strategic decision of yours is in the interests of the people," Mr Scheel said. He said West Germany's cooperation with China is one of trust. "I'll be glad if my current visit would contribute to furthering friendly relations between West Germany and China," he said.

Also attending the banquet was Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China. Walter Scheel and his party arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

#### ULANHU RECEIVES BELGIAN LIBERAL PARTY GROUP

OW251540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here today with a delegation from the Liberal Reformist Party of Belgium led by Jan Gol, president of the party, and his wife.

They arrived April 23. Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met with them.



LISBON PAPER: PRC ENVOY ON USSR, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD271515 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 pp 2, 10

[Unattributed report on PRC Ambassador to Portugal Yang Qiliang roundtable discussion with members of DIARIO DE NOTICIAS editorial staff: "The Next War Will Be Fought With Conventional Weapons"]

[Text] "We want peace. The primary aim of our policy is to support world peace. Yet the danger of war persists both in the conventional and in the nuclear plane. But, in our view, in the event of a war, the likelihood is that conventional weapons will be used. The reason being that the countries possessing nuclear weapons are well aware of their power. In any case, the conflicts we have witnessed in recent years have involved conventional arms because, apart from anything else, the USSR is ahead of Europe and the United States in that sphere." This was PRC Ambassador in Lisbon Yang Qiliang's statement of the case during a DIARIO DE NOTICIAS meeting in which director Mario Mesquita, chief editor Silva Costa and writer Beltrao Coelho participated. During the conversation, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, through interpreters (embassy First and Second Secretaries Zhang Baosheng and Cheng Funwu interpreted with the utmost efficiency), Ambassador Yang answered all the questions put to him.

With regard to the possibility of the armed confrontation between the great powers, the head of the Chinese diplomatic mission in Portugal did not rule out a nuclear war, but he regarded it as "less likely." The ambassador explained the evidence suggesting a future conflict and the possible causes: "Europe is the USSR's main objective. But the attack is not frontal, it is on the flanks: in Afghanistan, Kampuchea or the Middle East. All the military activities the USSR has carried out in Asia, the Middle East and Africa are part of this strategy. It is becoming increasingly clear that its intention in invading Afghanistan, interfering in Indochina and supporting Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea is to reach the Persian Gulf which, once taken, would become a threat to Europe, the United States and other countries in Asia."

Yang Qiliang recalled that "At the beginning of the seventies Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai analyzed the world situation and concluded that there was no tendency toward detente but that the danger of war was a fact. At that time the USSR was raising the banner of peace in order to devote itself to the conventional and nuclear arms race and to promote specific acts of aggression like the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The USSR has kept up its acts of aggression and expansion to this day," he continued. "Commentators on many European and American newspapers are right when they state that the eighties are a very dangerous decade."

"The Danger of an Invasion of Poland Remains"

The question of the Polish situation was brought up. Yang Qiliang stated that "The USSR has the forces to occupy Poland but is faced with very great difficulties, both internal (popular discontent) and international (a high degree of isolation and condemnation by many countries). The USSR has a very heavy international burden to bear. The invasion of Afghanistan has been very erosive because the Afghan guerrillas' resistance is enormous. It has to spend around \$4 million per day supporting Vietnam because the Vietnamese are incapable of producing anything. And the USSR causes Cuba to cause disorder and carry out provocations all over the world, which makes Cuba dependent on Moscow. As for the Polish people, their nationalism is just as strong as that of other nations and they are capable of resistance. There remains the danger of an invasion but, because of those factors, the USSR has to act with prudence. I am not saying that the USSR is not capable of invading Poland; I am just trying to emphasize that it is a difficult decision." (Ambassador Yang talks knowledgeably about the Polish people, having spent 5 years in Warsaw) "Europe, the United States, Japan, China and the Third World countries are against an invasion and this compels the Soviet Union to think twice before acting."

"China Is Not Asleep"

"It is said that China is scared of the Soviet Union, which is wrong," our interlocutor continued. The question was asked: But how can the homeland of Sun Yat-sen face up to the military power of the Soviets? Yang Qiliang smiled for a fleeting second or two and replied, with Oriental serenity: "China is not frightened of being encircled by the USSR for it will survive, given the extent of its own territory, its wealth of natural resources and its vast population. Even if the USSR were to occupy part of China it would never manage to take over the entire country and if it did occupy part it would find it very difficult to withdraw from Chinese territory. China is not asleep. It is ready to act...."

How do you mean? The ambassador emphasized that "China is making all the requisite preparations to face up to a conventional war or to sustain a nuclear attack. It has few nuclear arms but it has not stopped making them. China is not afraid of nuclear blackmail and threat. The most important thing is that peace forces--that is, forces opposed to aggression--should unite to prolong the period of peace. In this connection, it gave us great satisfaction to see the European countries make an effort to defend themselves and to strive for unity."

"10 Years in Which There Were More Problems Than Successes"

China's economic backwardness is no secret. Nor is the effort the country is making to make up the time wasted during the Cultural Revolution. The "gang of four" and Lin Biao, who died before one of history's most important trials, are blamed for (nearly) all the evils. The ambassador recalled that "Over the last 31 years, since the foundation of the PRC, we have made a great effort in our country in all spheres. Comparing China today with the China of old is like comparing heaven and earth. Production has developed but per capita income is still very low compared with any European country."

"We are a developing country and we must remember that we have a population of nearly one billion. The economy could have developed more quickly but the 'gang of four' sabotaged everything during a 10-year period which greatly inhibited our economic development. We had more problems than successes. The 'gang' pursued an ultraleftist policy aimed at usurping the party leadership and the government and at economic sabotage. Thus there occurred unbalanced development in many sectors with preference given to heavy industry. Now it happens that China has a farming population of 800 million.... During those 10 years there was no appreciable progress and the 'gang' even went so far as to say that the richer the people became, the easier it would be to establish capitalism in China.... When the 'gang of four' had been crushed we completely changed the policy they had pursued and, beginning in 1978, the right political policies were resurrected and mapped out--policies aimed at stability and unity throughout the country. There were obvious successes, such as the 100-percent increase in peasant incomes. At the moment the situation in China is better than ever before. The state has increased investments in the agricultural sector and in light industry, which is connected with the people's essential goods. On the other hand, involvement in heavy industry has diminished. The surplus workers (resulting from economic readjustment) have guaranteed wages while they follow courses geared to improving their technical skills. This is a worthwhile investment."

"Cooperation Is Being Developed"

"This period of readjustment (a 'temporary phenomenon') may influence economic relations with certain countries which means agreements which China will do all it can to honor. In other cases China is conducting negotiations, taking full responsibility for any financial losses that might result. Our principal aim is to rely on our efforts and, at the same time, develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation with other countries. This reemergence is still in its infancy, but already many enterprises have promoted contacts with China, notably in the transport, hydraulic, mining, petroleum and coal sectors, in naval shipbuilding, the electronics industry, tourism and so forth."

"After the period of economic readjustment this cooperation can be increased provided that we are able to pay. Cooperation with foreign countries will be developed. There are Portuguese enterprises interested in developing activity in China and there certainly is a place for Portugal there."

In connection with opening the door to foreign countries and China's adaptation to the realities of the world, the conversation turned to the Catholic Church and the possibility of closer relations with the Vatican. The ambassador said that "the problem has certain complicated aspects" and he added: "We have followed closely the pope's recent statements but it is necessary for conditions to mature for both parties."

"We Did Not Know Your Country Well"

The first PRC ambassador to Portugal came here at the end of August 1979, 5 months after the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing. Yang Qiliang had previously been in Algeria, Morocco and Nigeria. Regarding the reasons for China's waiting 5 years after the April revolution before reestablishing relations with Lisbon, Yang Qiliang said: "We did not know your country well and international reports admitted of different interpretations. That period coincided with the 'gang of four' era of sabotage. Today, although I have been here only a short while, I have a very good impression of your country and your people. Portugal and China have very similar views on the present world situation and China highly values your desire to strengthen ties with African and Arab countries."

"Do Not Worry About Macao"

The last topic analyzed during the meeting was, naturally, Macao. Yang Qiliang was very clear about this: "The present state of affairs is advantageous for both parties. Hong Kong and Macao are economically important to China just as they are. But we can develop this cooperation even more on the basis of a long-term policy. The two territories have very good development prospects and a decision for the future will only be taken after prior consultation, without affecting the interests of those with investment there. The important thing is stability. As for the rest, don't worry."

#### NPC VICE CHAIRMAN XI ZHONGXUN MEETS DANISH GROUP

OW281644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a Copenhagen City Council delegation led by Gerda Louw Larsen, chairman of the City Council. Xi Zhongxun told the Danish delegation that he would soon visit Denmark as the head of a NPC delegation. He said he hoped this visit would be helpful to promoting the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Gerda Louw Larsen said the Danish people would give a warm welcome to him. "China is an attractive, developing and promising country. The two peoples of China and Denmark have a profound friendship," she said. Danish Queen Margrethe II still remembers her visit to China two years ago, she said.

Present at the meeting were Lu Yu, vice mayor of the Beijing Municipality, and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to China.

#### EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS AUSTRIAN DELEGATION

OW271520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education, met today with the visiting delegation of the Austria-China Friendship Association led by Fred Sinowatz, vice chancellor and minister of education and arts.



They had a cordial talk on educational exchange between China and Austria.

Present at the meeting were Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador to China.

Earlier in the morning, the Austrian guests visited Beijing University. Vice Chancellor Sinowatz gave a report on Austrian education at the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

#### BRIEFS

BRITISH STUDENT DELEGATION--Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--A delegation from the National Union of Students of the United Kingdom, led by secretary Fiona MacTaggart, left here today for a visit to southern China. The 3-member delegation arrived in Beijing 9 April at the invitation of the All-China Students' Federation. During their stay in Beijing, the British guests were honored at a dinner hosted by Yuan Chunqing, vice chairman of the federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 13 Apr 81 OW]

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT FOR FRG--Shenyang, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Three sets of chemical machinery and equipment have been delivered to the Linde Company of West Germany under a contract signed in 1979. Producer of the equipment is the Inzhou heavy machinery plant in Liaoning Province, one of China's biggest producers of chemical and petroleum equipment. An inspection showed that they were all up to the designed requirements and the West Germany state standards. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Apr 81 OW]

FINNISH GRAPHIC ART EXHIBIT--Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--An exhibition of 54 works of modern graphic art by 14 Finnish artists opened at the China art gallery here today. In his opening speech, Chinese Vice Minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Xinren said he hoped "the Chinese visitors to the exhibition, especially artists, will gain an understanding of the development of graphic arts in Finland and gain enlightenment through the exhibition." In his reply, Finnish Ambassador to China Mr Pentti Suomela said the purpose of the exhibition was to present a panorama of Finnish graphic arts to the Chinese people. He hoped the exhibition would arouse the interest of Chinese graphic artists. Finnish artist Borje Rajalin, who has come specially for this occasion also attended. Sponsored by the Exhibition Corporation of China, the exhibition will travel to Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province, and Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province after a 2-week show in the Chinese capital. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

MUNICH MAYOR'S GUANGZHOU VISIT--Guangzhou, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Erich Kiesl, mayor of Munich, West Germany, and his party left here by train today at the end of a friendly visit to China. The West German guests came to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the State Administration of Urban Construction. Arriving from Beijing on 17 April, the guests were honored at a banquet given by Li Hui, vice chairman of the Guangzhou city revolutionary committee the same evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 20 Apr 81 OW]

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN SOFIA

OW260323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--According to a TASS report, the Military Council of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization held a regular meeting in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, from 21 to 23 April.

The meeting, presided over by Soviet Marshal (?V. Kulikov), supreme commander in chief of the joint armed forces, "discussed questions of current activities of the joint armed forces and adopted relevant proposals on these questions."

In addition to members of the Military Council, delegations of the armed forces of all member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization also attended the meeting.

According to another report, the Soviet Army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published an article on 23 April stressing that it is necessary to "vigorously strengthen" the Warsaw Treaty Organization, "consolidate the military community, perfect the coordinated actions of the armed forces of the signatory states to the Warsaw Treaty and the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and strengthen their combat readiness." After enumerating the series of military exercises held by the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the past few years, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article says that in these exercises the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization demonstrated "their ability to make full use of the firepower of modern technical arms and weapons."

CPSU'S SUSLOV VISITS POLAND, TALKS WITH KANIA

OW241904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Mikhail A. Suslov, one of the top leaders of the Soviet Communist Party, visited Poland at the head of a party delegation and has conferred with Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party and other party leaders.

Suslov who arrived here yesterday is the first top-ranking Soviet party official to pay a visit to this country since the Polish workers' strikes last year. His visit anticipates the tenth session of Polish Party Central Committee to be held on April 29.

According to a communique published here, the two sides discussed "urgent problems in the life of the two parties" and exchanged views on the world situation. The Polish party leadership informed the Soviet delegation of its "activities to deal with the principles of scientific socialism and to create conditions necessary for Poland's smooth socialist development". It also acquainted the delegation with the preparations for the holding of the ninth extraordinary congress of the Polish party.

The two sides stressed the need to "counter the attempts of hostile anti-socialist groupings to create two power centers" in the country and to "oppose various forms of interference in Poland's internal affairs by the imperialist bloc." The two sides expressed the desire to further strengthen the "alliance, friendship and cooperation" between the two countries.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN POLAND ON FARMERS UNION

OW270724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The Polish Government and the Polish independent Solidarity trade union reached an agreement yesterday on the draft of a new labor law with a clause recognizing the right of Polish private farmers to form their trade unions.



It was said the draft, agreed on after six months of negotiations, will be published nationwide for public discussion. "With an eye to the protection of their rights and the interests of their trade, private farm-owners and members of their families working on that farm have a right to set up and associate in unions of private farmers," PAP (POLISH NEWS AGENCY) said in a report quoting from the agreement yesterday. The "working group" talks between the two sides on various specific issues are to continue.

"The draft bill is the result of compromise," PAP said. The Solidarity union sources said "on the whole the outcome of the two-day session this weekend was positive."

#### WESTERN CREDITORS TO RESCHEDULE POLAND'S DEBTS

OW280708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Fifteen Western creditor nations have agreed to re-schedule some \$2.5 billion of Poland's official foreign debts falling due through the end of 1981, according to a Paris report. A protocol agreement, signed by representatives of these countries in Paris yesterday, covered 90 per cent of Poland's payments due by May 1.

It was reported that the Polish Government, in return for the rescheduling, has agreed to set a number of targets aimed at progressively strengthening its economy. Poland's over-all debts to the West are estimated at \$26 billion, of which about 60 percent is owed to commercial banks and 40 percent to governments.

#### YUGOSLAVIA STABILIZING ECONOMY, CURBING INFLATION

OW240316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia's industrial production increased 4.9 percent in March as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The industrial growth rate registered a 2.5 percent increase in the first quarter of this year. This represents a positive result of the Yugoslav Government's efforts to stabilize the economy and curb inflation. In January and February, the industrial growth rate dropped to 1.3 percent due to various reasons including inflation. The industrial sectors with a faster growth rate are tanning, fur, non-metals, ferrous metals and chemical products. But in such sectors as shipbuilding, machine-building, non-ferrous metal ores and building materials, the growth rate has declined.

A TANJUG report said that if industrial growth maintains at the present rate in the next few months, the country's exports will be increased and prices will be stabilized.

#### SFRY HITS ALBANIAN CHARGES ON KOSOVO INCIDENTS

OW231842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Leaders of Kosovo Autonomous Province of Yugoslavia have recently denounced Albania for its interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and its territorial claims, according to reports from Belgrade.

The Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT (VOICE OF THE PEOPLE) published an article on April 8, distorting the truth of the Kosovo incident, sowing dissension between the Albanian nationality and other peoples of Yugoslavia, and slandering the Yugoslav Government as "having used the big stick and tanks to suppress the voice of the Albanian nationality of Yugoslavia."

Repudiating the Albanian paper's article, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, told reporters at a press conference in Pristina, the provincial capital, on April 17: "We hold that this is an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of another country."

"Siding with the most reactionary forces of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE has not only offered help to them, but also made territorial claims against our country."

A joint meeting of the presidencies of the autonomous province and the Communists League of Kosovo on April 15 stressed that the people of Kosovo Autonomous Province, "together with the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia strongly condemn the interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and reject the territorial claims against our country."

YUGOSLAV PAPER DENOUNCES PRAVDA 'ATTACKS'

OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--"Yugoslavia does not accept lessons from any side about its political vision of conditions in the world and in its own country," BORBA points out in a commentary today. The commentary refutes the Soviet paper PRAVDA's attacks on and distortion of Yugoslavia's internal and external policies. It says that "independence and non-alignment are the only reality of Yugoslavia rather than any magic."

Yugoslavia will continue to adhere to the policy of socialist autonomy and non-alignment, stresses the commentary. "Yugoslavia has been consistently against the bloc policies and foreign domination, against all forms of political and economic hegemony, and for each country's right to freedom, independence and autonomous development." It was surprising to note that this just Yugoslav stand was attacked by PRAVDA and that the writer of the Soviet article had apparently intended to make Yugoslavia choose bloc, says the commentary. The answer by Yugoslavia and the majority of non-aligned countries to such charges has always been: The movement and policy of non-alignment are not and cannot be a transmission or reserve of any bloc, as this would be incompatible with the essence of the policy of non-alignment, it points out.

It also says, "It cannot be approved when attempts are made to distort temporary difficulties in a country, or to use them for the purposes which are directly opposed to the jointly proclaimed principles of mutual relations." The commentary concludes by saying that it is a dangerous practice to attempt to judge from outside Yugoslavia's internal or international position, determine the country's friends and foes and expand the room for various speculations about the future of Yugoslavia.

KANG KEQING MEETS ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW270718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this morning with Soke Oscar, vice president of the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization of Romania, and his party. Kang Keqing said China now has 110 million Young Pioneers. It is a very important task at present to educate them well, she said.

Present for the occasion were Zhou Pengcheng, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and Romulus Ioan Budura, minister-counsellor in the Romanian Embassy here.

PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

OW230723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A goodwill delegation of party workers from the Communist Party of China left Beijing by air today for a friendly visit to Romania. The delegation is led by Zhu Muzhi, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of its propaganda department.

PRC, ROMANIA SIGN AGREEMENT ON VISAS IN BEIJING

OW272327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania have reached agreement on mutual exemption of visas and visa charges through friendly negotiations.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Channing and the Romanian ambassador to China, Florea Dumitrescu, signed an agreement here today on behalf of their respective governments.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVS IN SHANGHAI--Vice Mayor of Shanghai Zhao Xingzhi met and feted the visiting Yugoslav broadcasting and television delegation on the evening of 26 March. Lin Deming, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office, (Chen Xiaodong), deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Broadcasting Administration, and (Liu Bin), deputy director of the same administration and concurrently director of the Shanghai Municipal TV station, were also present at the meeting. Arriving in Shanghai on 26 March, the Yugoslav delegation will leave for Guangdong on 27 March. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION IN BELGRADE--Belgrade, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese table tennis delegation led by Xu Yinsheng arrived here this evening to attend the 36th world table tennis championships to be held in Novi Sad on April 14-26. The Chinese guests were greeted at the airport by Zvonko Krasnik, member of the organizing committee of the current championships and head of the reception committee; Aleksandar Grujicj, member of the reception committee, and other Yugoslav friends. In a warm speech of welcome, Grujicj said the significance of meetings between Chinese and Yugoslav table tennis players has far gone beyond the scope of sports. Every meeting between them has promoted the friendship between the two peoples. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 9 Apr 81 OW]

RESTAURANT IN SFRY--Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--A Chinese restaurant which offers food cooked in the unadulterated style of Sichuan Province, received its first customers today in this capital city of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Among the one hundred people at the ribbon-cutting ceremony were the president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, Nikola Kmezic; the president of the Novi Sad assembly, Jovan Dejanovic; the president of the Novi Sad Presidency of the provincial League of Communists, Marko Djukicin; and the president of the city's Executive Council. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Yu Lixuan was present. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--At the invitation of the Serbian Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a friendship delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government led by Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, left Harbin on 9 April for Yugoslavia. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Apr 81 SK]

SOVIET NAVAL FLOTILLA ENDS 10-DAY CUBAN VISIT

OW271224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--A Soviet naval detachment led by Vladimir A. Samoilov wound up its 10-day visit to Cuba and left this country yesterday. Upon his departure, Samoilov was quoted by the local press as saying that the visit was a "powerful encouragement" to the detachment in fulfilling its missions. President Fidel Castro and Vice-President Raul Castro of the Cuban State Council visited the flotilla which is composed of an anti-submarine destroyer, two cruisers and an oil tanker.

RAMSAROOP-LED GUYANESE DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Ji Pengfei

OW241514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice premier, held a talk here this morning with B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana.

During the talk, Ji Pengfei and Ramsaroop reviewed the situations of their parties and countries and exchanged views on international issues of common concern as well as bilateral relations of the two parties and countries. Both sides agreed that since China and Guyana established diplomatic relations in 1972, the relationship between the two countries has been developing smoothly.

The visit of Ramsaroop and his delegation and the official contacts for the first time between the leaders of the two parties have turned a new leaf in the relations between them.

B. Ramsaroop presented a letter of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress, which was signed by P.A. Reid, general secretary of the congress, inviting representatives of the Chinese Communist Party to attend the fourth biennial congress in August. Ji Pengfei accepted the invitation with pleasure on behalf of the CCP Central Committee.

The two sides also said they desired to strengthen the economic and cultural cooperations and exchanges between the two countries.

In discussing the world situation both sides said that they opposed interference by the superpowers or any other countries in the internal affairs of other countries and supported the struggle of all oppressed peoples and nations in their efforts to win liberation. They also said the two parties desired to continue their efforts in maintaining world peace, stability and safety. Ji Pengfei reiterated that the Chinese Communist Party firmly supports the nonaligned countries and other Third World countries and their peoples in their just struggle to maintain the independence and sovereignty of their nations and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Among those present at the talk were John Carter, member of the Guyana PNC delegation and Guyanese ambassador to China, and Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.



## Ramsaroop Report to CPPCC

OW241520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana, delivered a report to more than 100 Standing Committee and ordinary members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) this afternoon at the CPPCC auditorium.

In his report, Ramsaroop gave an account of Guyana's internal and external policies of the People's National Congress and its government. He said: "For many centuries, Guyana suffered the exploitation and cruelties of imperialism and capitalism. In 1966, we won our political independence but, as is common with ex-colonial countries we had to fight even harder to make gains in the battle for economic independence." He noted that in full consonance with Guyana's historical experience, cooperativism based on self-reliance is being used to develop the country's economy. He stated: "We have been trying to modernize our industry and agriculture and to use the most effective technological and managerial techniques."

He said that the PNC and Guyana Government have actively taken part in Nonaligned Movement. He reiterated the country's commitment to and support for the liberation movement, particularly the movement in southern Africa, the struggle for justice and human rights of the oppressed brothers and sisters, and for the establishment of a fair international economic order.

Ramsaroop praised China's external policy. He said: "China, in all international fora, has been a redoubtable champion of the poorer and smaller states of the world and has consistently fought against the domination of small states by big states or the exercise of pressures or interference by big or smaller states. China has always insisted that states must solve their mutual problems by peaceful means and not by war or military intervention or the threat of such intervention. China has consistently insisted on the integrity of the sovereignty of all countries and the maintenance of their independence. And we are quite sure that China would never diverge from this principled policy but, on the contrary, would emphasize and strengthen it."

Ramsaroop wished China success in achieving the four modernizations and hoped that the solidarity and friendly relations between Guyana and China would be further consolidated and strengthened.

The report meeting was presided over by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. At the end of the meeting, Cheng said that China appreciates that Guyana is developing along its own way in conformity with its realities. He said that China and Guyana shared similar lot in the past, but have faced the common tasks of fighting against imperialism and hegemonism, safeguarding world peace, defending national independence, developing national economy and promoting social progress.

## Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW251538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, met in the Great Hall of the People today with B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and a delegation from the Guyanese PNC. Zhao said, "I hope China and Guyana strengthen their relations and learn from each other. "We hope relations between the two parties and countries will be further strengthened," Zhao noted.



I. 29 Apr 81

J 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

In the cordial and friendly conversation, Ramsaroop expressed satisfaction with his visit. He hoped the cooperation and relations between the two countries would continue to consolidate in political, economic, scientific, cultural and other fields.

Zhao asked Ramsaroop to convey his best regards to Guyanese President Linden Forbes Burnham.

Among those present at the occasion were John Carter, member of the Guyana PNC delegation and ambassador to China; Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the Liaison Department.

#### 'Special' Soiree

OW251734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and his party attended a special soiree here tonight and watched the national dance drama "Princess Wen Cheng" presented by China opera and dance drama theatre. The soiree was jointly sponsored by the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Ministry of Culture.

Among those attending the soiree were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of, and Tang Mingzhao, adviser to, the International Liaison Department, and Zhao Qiyang, vice minister of culture. Also present was John Carter, Guyanese ambassador to China.

After the soiree, Chairman Ramsaroop, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and other Guyanese guests mounted the stage and presented the artists with a basket of flowers, congratulating them for their successful performance.

This morning, the visitors toured the Great Wall and Ming Dynasty Tombs (underground palace). The Guyana PNC delegation, in the company of Zhang Zhixiang, is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for visits in Shanghai and other cities.

#### Arrival in Shanghai

OW261742 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress Party and vice president of Guyana, Mrs Ramsaroop and the Guyana PNC delegation headed by him, arrived this morning in Shanghai by plane from Beijing in the company of Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department, and others. They were greeted at the airport by Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; (Zhang Xianchong), deputy director of the municipal foreign affairs office and others.

Chairman Ramsaroop and his party, accompanied by Xia Zhengnong and others, paid a visit to the children's palace of the China Welfare Institute where they were given a warm welcome by the children. The distinguished guests from Guyana watched a literary and art program, a sports demonstration by the children and handicraft and fine arts activities. The children pinned a red scarf on Chairman Ramsaroop and presented him with some of the embroidery work done by them.

In the afternoon, the distinguished guests from Guyana visited the Shanghai No. 1 (Yimin) food factory where Chairman Ramsaroop watched with great interest the production process for cold drinks, chocolate, candies and canned foods and expressed his wish that the factory would achieve still greater results in production in the future. In the evening, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met with and gave a banquet for Chairman Ramsaroop, Mrs Ramsaroop and their party.

## Shanghai Farm, Hospital Visit

OW271427 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress Party and vice president of Guyana, Mrs F. Ramsaroop, and the delegation he is leading, visited the "May 4th" farm near the Hangzhou Bay. They were warmly welcomed by the farm's staff and workers.

The distinguished guests from Guyana toured the farm's field crops, farm-run factories, fishing operation and orchards and visited some workers' homes. When visiting the home of young girl (Chen Guidi) and being told that she was a member of the farm's party committee, Chairman Ramsaroop said: The party's work is very important and you must do it still more successfully.

The Guyanese guests also watched the literary and art programs performed by farm workers. Early in the morning, Chairman Ramsaroop and his party toured the Longhua hospital where he observed a surgical operation under acupuncture anesthesia, moxibustion and Chinese massage.

## Departure for Hangzhou

OW280840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana, Mrs Ramsaroop, and their party left by rail for Hangzhou today at the end of their visit to Shanghai.

Accompanied by Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Guyanese guests visited a factory, a state farm, a hospital, a university and a children's palace after arriving here from Beijing April 26. They made extensive contacts with local people from various walks of life and inquired about their life and work. Ramsaroop expressed the hope that the people of Shanghai would work still better and make greater contributions to China's modernization.

The municipal party committee gave a banquet in honor of the Guyanese guests. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, attended the banquet.

## Hangzhou Arrival, Banquet

OW290906 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Guyanese People's National Congress Party delegation led by Chairman B. Ramsaroop arrived in Hangzhou by rail from Shanghai this afternoon. The delegation was accompanied on their visit by Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee International Liaison Department.

The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee hosted a banquet this evening honoring the delegation. Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, and Chairman B. Ramsaroop exchanged toasts for continued progress in the friendship and cooperation between China and Guyana and between the people of the two countries.

ZHANG WENJIN LEAVES ARGENTINA FOR MEXICO

OW251606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin left here for Mexico this morning at the end of a three-day working visit to Argentina. Zhang Wenjin had a friendly meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and held talks with his counterpart E. Ros.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO HOLD SIXTH PLENUM IN JUNE

OW281118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee will hold its next plenary session in June, a reliable source said here today. Analysts said the sixth plenum of the Central Committee born out of the August 1977 eleventh congress might endorse the departure of Chairman Hua Guofeng as party chairman and his replacement by party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, a protege of Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping.

Hua Guofeng took over the party chairmanship in the wake of Mao Zedong's death in 1976. The Central Committee plenum--the party's "parliament"--is also expected to approve a document reassessing Mao's actions. Successors of China's "great helmsman have proclaimed in recent months that Mao had made "mistakes" and even "serious mistakes" during the last 20 years of his life.

NI ZHIFU DISCUSSES ROLE OF CHINESE TRADE UNIONS

OW281320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, expected "an important role" for the Chinese trade unions "in the country's modernisation drive under the leadership of the Communist Party." The ACFTU has a membership of 61 million, 85 percent from state-owned enterprises and the rest from collectives. A total of 370,000 trade union branches come under the federation, staffed by 243,000 full-time cadres and 7.7 million part-time workers.

In an interview with XINHUA on the eve of May Day, Ni emphasized the unions' role in encouraging workers' participation in management, launching efficiency drives, raising productivity, improving welfare facilities and organizing large-scale technical training. Ni said in the past two years, the party and government have moved to improve the livelihood of the workers with three wage increases and housing construction, despite the economic problems faced by China. Last November, he said, the federation issued a circular calling the unions, together with enterprise management, to investigate workers' welfare facilities. In Jiangxi Province, more than 11,000 unionist, government and party administrators and workers' representatives participated in the probe. Over 8,500 complaints were raised by workers in six cities and regions and half were solved immediately.

"Such efforts should become a regular activity of the trade unions," Ni said, "and we also call for a hard working spirit from workers of the country."

He attached special importance to establishing and improving workers' congresses, referring to it as "a fundamental system for assuring the rights of the workers to supervise factory leadership and take a direct part in management." Almost all China's large and mid-size enterprises have set up such congresses, and more than 500 colleges and technical schools are trying the system. Some 900 factories now elect directors. More than 10,000 elect workshop heads and 30,000 elect section leaders.

Under the congress system, factory directors report on production plans, management, technical measures, labor force organisation, welfare and production and organize workers' discussions. The congress has the right to suggest to leadership awards or punishment for director and manager. The trade union federation is a working body of the workers' congress in a factory.

Ni called the unions to use the time provided by China's economic readjustment to organise technical training and advanced education for workers. A well-known technical innovator himself, Ni urged workers to "study hard to master modern science and technology while trade unions at all levels should protect the workers' right to learning and provide the facilities."

Chinese trade unions throughout the country administer 3,669 workers' schools with an enrollment of more than 1.31 million learning political theories, middle school and college courses, technical specialities and foreign languages. China has over 30 million women workers comprising one third of China's work force. Ni said, "Trade unions should care for the special cases and protect their vital interests." There are now more than 120,000 nurseries and kindergartens accommodating 3.3 million babies and young children, and 100,000 rooms for breastfeeding mothers in the factories.

In addition, Chinese trade unions run 130 workers' rest and recuperation homes with 27,000 beds. In 1979 and 1980, over 200,000 old and model workers, receiving full pay, medical care, food and travel subsidies, have convalesced in the homes. This year, the federation will allot 50 million yuan to the homes for the 200,000 workers they expect.

#### SONG RENQIONG AT VICE MINISTER'S MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW281123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Duan Yi, vice minister of the Seventh Machine Building Industry, died of illness on 11 April 1981. He was 63.

Comrade Duan Yi joined the revolution in 1937 and was admitted to the CCP the following year. Before liberation, he worked in the communist-led peasant association, trade union and the Red Army's propaganda team working among the civilians. After the founding of the republic, he was successively chairman of the planning committee and vice governor of Hebei Province and vice chairman of the planning committee and chairman of the construction committee of Shandong Province. In the 40-odd years after he joined the revolution, he studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought intensively and worked diligently, devoting all his energy and wisdom to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and the socialist construction. He fully embodied the lofty qualities required of a communist, namely, abiding by party discipline, upholding criticism and self-criticism, being strict with himself and his children, setting himself as an example in matching words with actions and being open and aboveboard.

The memorial service for Comrade Duan Yi was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries on the afternoon of 25 April. Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi and Zhang Aiping attended the service. The State Council, the CCP Organization Department, the National Defense Science and Technology Commission and Zhao Ziyang, Wang Renzhong and Gu Mu sent wreaths.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON ROLE OF NPC DEPUTIES

HK280214 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Li Yuan [2621 6678]: "Bring Into Full Play the Role of NPC Deputies"]

[Text] The people's most fundamental right is the right to run the country. The people elect their own deputies to serve in the NPC, to discuss and decide all the important national issues and to exercise the nation's supreme power. Bringing into full play the role of NPC deputies is extremely important for effectively ensuring that the people throughout the country exercise their own rights, take part in the running of the country and give play to their initiative and creativeness in the country's politics, economics and other matters. In order to give still better play to the role of the NPC deputies, the following issues require serious study and reform.



The organization of the NPC must be beneficial to the people's exercise of their rights. All work of the NPC session is closely linked with the interests of all the people and the work of the whole country. Therefore, the deputies should have a higher political level and the ability to organize activities, be capable of persistently reflecting the people's wishes, uphold the country's interests and give play to their proper role in the country's political life. Full attention must be paid to the selection of the NPC deputies. In view of our country's past NPC sessions, the selection of some deputies has not been fully in line with this spirit. For example, advanced model persons and well-known people have always been appointed as candidates for deputies. It is natural that they should become deputies. At the Third NPC session for example, among 175 worker representatives, 103 were model workers; among the 209 peasant representatives, 117 were model workers and 7 were militia heroes; among the 36 finance and trade worker representatives, 24 were advanced workers. In fact, the title of NPC deputy has become a glorious one to cite progressively. The advanced model persons have made outstanding contributions. They should enjoy the honors they deserve. Electing those with management experience and ability to organize activities as NPC deputies can be done. However, making contributions in one's work and having the ability to represent the people in exercising their national rights are not one and the same. We cannot assume that one who has made an outstanding contribution in a certain aspect is naturally capable in all other aspects and is bound to be capable of representing the people in exercising their national rights. In another example, some deputies have been elected from electoral districts with which they have no connection, or the connections are not extensive. This kind of deputy does not have close relations with the voters there. They do not understand the situation in the electoral districts and the voters' demands. Naturally, they cannot represent the voters in those electoral districts, are unable to bring into play the role of deputies, and the true purpose of the people's deputies is lost. Therefore, it is necessary to seriously study and improve the method of selecting NPC deputies. The method in the past of appointing advanced model persons and well-known people must be changed. In assigning deputies, it is not advisable to assign a person to an electoral district unrelated to his work or profession. The selection of the NPC deputies should also truly embody the voters' wishes. This is beneficial to the deputies in maintaining close relations with the voters and accepting the voters' supervision.

The constitution should stipulate the term of office of the NPC deputies. In order to maintain a thriving atmosphere in the NPC sessions, the deputies must be changed from time to time, so that those deputies who are proved definitely inferior can be replaced by able hands who are politically active, enjoy prestige among the masses and have experience in management. For a long time, since there have been no restrictions on the terms of the NPC deputies, some of the deputies have already been in office from the first to fifth congresses (this does not include the Fourth NPC Congress), actually becoming life-long deputies. For example, among the 63 deputies in Shanghai municipality, 10 have been deputies in all previous congresses, accounting for 15.8 percent; among the 28 deputies in Beijing Municipality, 9 have been deputies in all previous congresses; among the 60 deputies in the PLA, 13 have been deputies in all previous congresses, accounting for 21.6 percent. This does not include some of the deputies to all the previous congresses who have changed their electoral districts several times. In order to change this situation, it is necessary to restrict the number of terms of each deputy. It is advisable to limit it to two terms. However, in selecting the deputies each term, the maximum number of deputies changed must not exceed two-thirds, so that the NPC cannot only be continuously renewed but can also maintain stability.

It is necessary to fully ensure the duration of activities of the deputies. The NPC session is held once a year. During each session, the tasks are abundant and important. It does not work if the duration is too short. For example, at the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC, in 12 days the deputies had to listen to and discuss nine reports and adopt nine resolutions and four legal draft resolutions. The documents of the session contained a total of 30,000 characters. To read through them all, one would have to read an average of 10,000 characters each day.

After attending the session and group discussions, the deputies have only very limited time to read reports, legal draft resolutions and other documents. Facts show that if the session is arranged on a tight schedule, there are more disadvantages than advantages. In order to solemnly and carefully fulfill the various tasks of the session, it is necessary to guarantee that the session will last for a certain period of time. The duration and tasks of the session must conform with one another. In view of the tasks of all the previous NPC sessions, it should not be less than 1 month. Before the session begins, it is necessary to inform the deputies on the agenda of the session, so that the deputies can make full preparations. Besides, in order to strengthen the relations between the deputies and the voters, it is necessary to stipulate that there must be time for the deputies to report the work to the voters, listen to the voters' opinion and discuss the relevant issues with the voters.

It is necessary to strengthen the deputies' supervision over government work. At the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC, the deputies' inquiries about government work were a good beginning. Inquiry is a form of supervision of the organ of state power over the government. Article 28 of our country's constitution stipulates: "Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address inquiries to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the ministries and commissions of the State Council, which are all under obligation to answer." Seriously launching the activities of inquiry is beneficial to strengthening our country's socialist democracy and legal system and is bound to encourage the government's various departments to seriously implement the party's principles, policies, laws and decrees. The NPC deputies' launching of inquiries is only a beginning. It still lacks the essential system and the results are not outstanding. For example, at the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC, the deputies did not know what to do when they were dissatisfied with the answers to their inquiries. They could only forget about the matter. There was actually no solution to their problems. In order to truly turn inquiries into effective formulas for practicing supervision, it is necessary to provide for a concrete system of inquiries, so that there are rules to follow. It is also necessary to stipulate the right of deputies to conduct inquiries and investigations into the work of government departments and create the conditions for the deputies to launch activities concerning their inquiries. In order to strengthen supervision over the government, the NPC should gradually practice the system of impeachment. Through a fixed procedure, the deputies have the right to expose and dismiss the leading members of government departments who have violated the law and neglected their duties. Practicing the system of impeachment is beneficial to opposing bureaucracy and curbing the practices of favoritism and perversion of the law and is also beneficial to persisting in the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" and upholding the dignity of the socialist legal system.

It is necessary to pay serious attention to and give play to the role of the members of the NPC Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee is a permanent organization of the NPC and is an integral part of our country's supreme power organization. It shoulders the day-to-day work of the NPC when the NPC is not in session. It is an organization with very complicated and important tasks. It is necessary for members of the NPC Standing Committee not only to take part in the Standing Committee sessions but also to concentrate their main efforts on the various tasks of the Standing Committee sessions. However, members of all our country's previous NPC Standing Committees were part-time. Many of them were responsible for important duties in the party and government departments. Most of their energies were devoted to handling the complicated and busy tasks in these departments. It was difficult for them to take part in the various tasks of the Standing Committee. Even the time for taking part in the Standing Committee sessions was limited. In fact, at all the previous sessions of the NPC Standing Committee, many members were absent. Some individual Standing Committee members never even took part in the session before. This kind of situation is disadvantageous to the Standing Committee in exercising its rights and giving play to its role. Therefore, it is essential to carry out proper reforms of the organization of the NPC Standing Committee. The members should be changed from part-time to full-time. In compliance with the provisions of the constitution, the Standing Committee should set up various types of specialized committees. The Standing Committee members should work separately in these specialized committees, so as to fulfill the various tasks of the Standing Committee.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITED ON FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK290236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 4

[26 April JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "Take the Four Basic Principles as the Weapon To Overcome Erroneous Ideological Influences"]

[Text] Studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference is the current central task and the main topic in ideological and political work. It is necessary to take the central documents as the criterion in studying and implementing the spirit of this conference. In order to do well in studying and implementing the spirit of the conference, it is necessary to overcome erroneous ideological influences hampering its implementation.

Certain comrades have been very greatly influenced by "leftism" on the issue of how to understand and view the party's current policies. The ultraleftist trend of thought disseminated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was always concealed by the banner of revolution. Certain errors made by our party occurred under the influence of erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology. One view holds that when our army took part as ordered in "three-support, two-military" work, the situation could not have been maintained unless we had done this, and so the army was correct in taking part in "three-support, two-military" work, which played a positive role; another view holds that "three-support, two-military" work did very great harm to the army and brought along many bad things. For instance, quite a large portion of "leftist" things started with that. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, our party and army have done a lot of work and scored great achievements in correcting "leftist" errors and eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." However, we cannot say that the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideology has now been completely eliminated. There are various reasons for the fact that our comrades do not understand certain policies laid down since the third plenary session, but the main reason is that they have been influenced by this erroneous "leftist" ideology. The roots of erroneous "leftist" ideology run very deep, and we cannot neglect these influences while studying and implementing the central work conference spirit.

There are also reasons in ideological understanding for the fact that "leftist" ideology cannot be eliminated all at once. For a long time, many comrades said that "left" was better than right, that "leftism" was a problem of method while rightism was a problem of standpoint, and that "leftism" was an internal problem, while rightism was an issue between the enemy and ourselves. We should have gained further all-round understanding on this issue as a result of turning chaos to order, and especially through studying the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and the spirit of last December's central work conference. In terms of the theory of cognition, the "leftist" and rightist mistakes made by our comrades have all been characterized by separating subjective from objective and divorcing understanding from practice. There are in society both erroneous rightist and ultraleftist trends of thought; in certain situations, there are fusions of "leftist" and rightist trends of thought. Hostile forces opposed to the party and socialism may appear with either rightist or "leftist" features. In terms of endangering the cause of revolution, both "leftism" and rightism can cause very great damage and even lead to serious defeat. This has been proven by 28 years of revolutionary war and 31 years of socialist construction.

We should also pay sufficient attention to erroneous rightist ideological influences, and must not neglect them. Some people hold that even the four basic principles should be breached when mentioning emancipation of the mind, some even want to do away with party leadership when stressing bringing democracy into play, dare not struggle against erroneous things when implementing the double hundred principle, and so on. These things show the influence of erroneous rightist ideology. Although class struggle is no longer the chief contradiction in society, it does still exist. There are activities carried out by counterrevolutionaries, there are counterattacks launched by remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there is sabotage carried out by people who want to see the whole world in chaos, some remnant elements of the exploiting classes slip back to their old ways, and some things are caused by the serious influence and corruption of feudal and bourgeois ideology and work style.



With regard to all these things, we should strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradiction, analyze the various complex circumstances, deal with them in a prompt, discriminating and serious way, and strengthen our work. If we take these things lightly, fail to struggle against them effectively and even let things go their own way, the situation of stability and unity and even the building of the four modernizations throughout the country will be very greatly endangered.

Some people say that the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session oppose "leftism" and that upholding the four basic principles means opposing rightism. It is wrong to set these two things against each other in this way. In fact the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session are completely identical with the four basic principles, and represent the specific application and development of the four basic principles in the current stage. In the past 2 years there have been both "leftist" and rightist, or one could say both rightist and "leftist," erroneous ideological influences hindering the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and running counter to the four basic principles. To talk about launching a struggle between two lines naturally does not mean that at a certain time we should not lay stress on correcting a certain ideological trend, nor that laying stress on correcting a certain ideological trend is an unvariable thing that must be done at all times. For instance when we proposed emancipating the mind, that was directed against the "two whatevers," and the emphasis was on correcting "leftism"; afterwards rightist trends arose again, so naturally we should correct rightism. While upholding the four basic principles, we cannot neglect erroneous "leftist" ideology. The emphasis is on correcting "leftist" trends in guiding ideology, but that does not mean that the problems are solved just by doing that; it is also necessary to simultaneously correct rightist trends. We must forcefully refute and struggle against all ideas and sayings from all sides that oppose the four basic principles. Various utterances that set implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session against upholding the four basic principles may be caused by muddled understanding, but it is essential to clarify the issue, because such things are very prone to be used by elements who desire to see the world in chaos.

It is necessary to apply the four basic principles as the weapon to overcome erroneous ideological influences. Our party has consistently upheld the four basic principles, which are the fundamental premise for accomplishing the four modernizations and the fundamental stand for handling all kinds of problems that arise in social life. When we say that we should use correct ideology to overcome incorrect, we mean taking the fundamental stand of the four basic principles to analyze and solve problems. We cannot apply rightist thinking to criticize "leftism," or vice versa. If we fail to apply correct ideology to overcome incorrect, but instead use one incorrect ideology to overcome another, or even apply incorrect ideology to criticize correct, the result will be that, far from being rectified, incorrect ideology will grow and spread. We have gained many historical lessons in this respect.

It is also necessary to apply the proper methods to overcome erroneous ideological influences. We should mainly apply the methods of study, criticism and self-criticism, commending the progressive and establishing typical examples to overcome erroneous ideological influences. Arbitrarily raising matters to the higher plane of principle and line and making everyone conduct self-examination and go through the ordeal does not help to solve the problems. We should particularly mention this point: We advocate that our comrades read more books. Feelings can only solve problems of phenomenon, while theory can solve problems of essence. By studying theory and philosophy, and in connection studying modern Chinese history and party history, laying a deep root, upholding the ideological line of dialectical materialism, strictly avoiding idealism and metaphysics and overcoming onesidedness, we can spontaneously implement the line and the series of principles and policies stipulated by the third plenary session, better uphold the four basic principles, and fundamentally correct errors including "leftist" and rightist errors.



The Yanan rectification of work style, and the opposition to subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped party writing was a Marxist study movement linking theory with reality, which solved problems fundamentally, not just in minor ways. Today we should study and apply the experiences of the Yanan rectification movement, eliminate erroneous ideological influences from "left," right and other aspects, better implement the spirit of the central work conference, achieve further economic readjustment and political stability, and strengthen preparedness against war and the building of a modern revolutionary army.

'TEXT' OF COMMUNIQUE ON 1980 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW290724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the communique on the fulfilment of the 1980 national economic plan issued by the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China here today:

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the People's Government, the Chinese people of all nationalities conscientiously carried out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, and made new achievements through positive efforts in 1980. The total value of industrial and agricultural output, counted at the constant prices in 1970, was 661,900 million yuan, 3.2 percent above plan and 7.2 percent over the previous year. The preliminary figure for the national income was 363,000 million yuan, which, counted at the constant prices in 1970, was 6.9 percent over the previous year (the national income for 1979 was readjusted from 337,000 million yuan to 335,000 million yuan). The livelihood of the people continued to improve on the basis of increased production. The main problems were that there was another relatively big financial deficit, considerably more currency was issued, and the prices of many commodities rose.

Fulfillment of plans by the various departments of the national economy is as follows:

1. Industry

In 1980 there was a sustained increase in industrial production, and the proportions among industries gradually became more rational and proper. Total annual industrial output value, counted at the constant prices in 1970, was 499,200 million yuan, 3.1 percent above plan and 8.7 percent over 1979. Output value of light industry was 234,400 million yuan, an 18.4 percent increase over 1979, and that of heavy industry, 264,800 million yuan, a 1.4 percent increase. The proportion of the output value of light industry to total industrial output value increased from 43.1 percent in 1979 to 46.9 percent in 1980. Targets were reached or surpassed for the output of 93 of 100 major products, including coal, crude oil, electricity, steel, pig iron, rolled steel, cement, plate glass, sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles, locomotives, chemical fibers, paper, sugar, television sets, bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches. Targets for detergents and six other products were not fulfilled.

The initiative of the enterprises and their workers was brought into further play and the management of enterprises was strengthened in 1980 as a result of continuing the experiments in expanding the authority of enterprises in management and introducing market regulation of the production and supply of a number of products. Although energy production dropped 1.3 percent, the industrial production continued to achieve a fairly big growth rate, the number of varieties and specifications of industrial products increased, quality of products improved, and consumption of raw materials and fuels fell.

State gold and silver medals were awarded to 255 industrial products for civilian use. The output value of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people was 12,031 yuan per worker and staff member, two percent higher than in the previous year.

However, the economic results of industrial enterprises as a whole were not yet satisfactory. The indices for quality and per-unit consumption for many of the products did not reach the best previous levels. About 23.3 percent of the state-owned industrial enterprises still suffered losses in varying degrees, thus affecting the increase in state revenues. A considerable amount of rolled steel, machinery and power equipment was overstocked by the end of 1980.

Output of major industrial products follows:

|                              | 1980 Output                  | Percentage Increase<br>Over 1979 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| coal                         | 620 million tons             | -2.4                             |
| crude oil                    | 105.95 million tons          | -0.2                             |
| natural gas                  | 14,270 million cubic meters  | -1.7                             |
| electricity                  | 300,600 million kWh          | 6.6                              |
| rolled steel                 | 27.16 million tons           | 8.8                              |
| pig iron                     | 38.02 million tons           | 3.5                              |
| steel                        | 37.12 million tons           | 7.7                              |
| coke (machine-made)          | 34.05 million tons           | 1.5                              |
| timber                       | 53.59 million cubic meters   | -1.5                             |
| cement                       | 79.86 million tons           | 8.1                              |
| plate glass                  | 27.71 million standard cases | 18.9                             |
| sulphuric acid               | 7.64 million tons            | 9.1                              |
| soda ash                     | 1,613,000 tons               | 8.5                              |
| caustic soda                 | 1,923,000 tons               | 5.3                              |
| chemical fertilizer          | 12.32 million tons           | 15.7                             |
| of which                     |                              |                                  |
| nitrogenous fertilizer       | 9.99 million tons            | 13.3                             |
| phosphate                    | 2.31 million tons            | 26.9                             |
| potash fertilizer            | 20,000 tons                  | 25.0                             |
| chemical insecticide         | 537,000 tons                 | 0                                |
| ethylene                     | 490,000 tons                 | 12.6                             |
| plastics                     | 898,000 tons                 | 13.2                             |
| chemical pharmaceuticals     | 40,100 tons                  | -3.8                             |
| calcium carbide              | 1.52 million tons            | 8.0                              |
| rubber tyres                 | 11.46 million                | -2.0                             |
| mining equipment             | 163,000 tons                 | -38.3                            |
| power generating equipment   | 4,193,000 kw                 | -32.5                            |
| machine tools                | 134,000                      | -4.3                             |
| motor vehicles               | 222,000                      | 19.4                             |
| tractors                     | 98,000                       | -22.2                            |
| hand tractors                | 218,000                      | -31.4                            |
| internal combustion engines  |                              |                                  |
| (sold as commodities)        | 25.59 million hp             | -12.7                            |
| locomotives                  | 512                          | -10.6                            |
| railway passenger coaches    | 1,002                        | 17.1                             |
| railway freight wagons       | 10,571                       | -34.1                            |
| steel ships for civilian use | 818,000 tons                 | 1.1                              |
| television sets              | 2,492,000                    | 87.5                             |
| radio sets                   | 30.04 million                | 117.5                            |
| cameras                      | 373,000                      | 56.7                             |
| chemical fibers              | 450,000 tons                 | 38.0                             |

|                        |                              |      |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| of which:              |                              |      |
| synthetic fibers       | 314,000 tons                 | 46.7 |
| cotton yarn            | 2.93 million tons            | 11.4 |
| cotton cloth           | 13,470 million meters or     | 10.9 |
|                        | 12,800 million square meters | 12.0 |
| woolen piece goods     | 101 million meters           | 12.2 |
| silk                   | 35,400 tons                  | 19.2 |
| silk textiles          | 759 million meters           | 14.5 |
| gunny bags             | 433 million                  | 25.9 |
| machine-made paper and |                              |      |
| paperboards            | 5.35 million tons            | 8.5  |
| sugar                  | 2.57 million tons            | 2.8  |
| cigarettes             | 15.2 million cases           | 16.7 |
| beer                   | 688,000 tons                 | 33.3 |
| salt                   | 17.28 million tons           | 17.0 |
| detergents             | 393,000 tons                 | -1.0 |
| bicycles               | 13.02 million                | 29.0 |
| sewing machines        | 7.68 million                 | 30.8 |
| wristwatches           | 22.16 million                | 29.8 |
| light bulbs            | 950 million                  | 11.8 |

## 2. Agriculture

In 1980 many parts of the country suffered from natural calamities seldom seen in many years. However, the correct policies of the party and the government were carried out, which triggered the enthusiasm of rural cadres and peasants for farm production so that most areas achieved fairly good harvests except for a few including Hubei and Hebei, which had considerable decreases in grain output. The total value of agricultural output, counted at the constant prices in 1970, was 162,700 million yuan, 3.3 percent above plan and 2.7 percent more than in 1979. Except for cereals, targets were met or surpassed for all seven other major agricultural products--cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugarcane, sugar beet, jute and ambary hemp, silkworm cocoons, and tea. The diversified economy of the rural communes and their subdivisions and household sideline production grew fairly quickly.

Output of major farm products follows:

|   | 1980 Output      | Percentage Increase<br>Over 1979 |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|
| grain   | 318,220,000 tons | -4.2                             |
| of which:   |                  |                                  |
| paddy   | 139,255,000 tons | -3.1                             |
| wheat   | 54,155,000 tons  | -13.7                            |
| tubers (counted on the<br>basis that 5 kilograms<br>of tubers is equivalent<br>to one kilogram of<br>grain) | 27,845,000 tons  | -2.2                             |
| soyabeans   | 7,880,000 tons   | 5.6                              |
| cotton  | 2,707,000 tons   | 22.7                             |
| oil-bearing crops   | 7,691,000 tons   | 19.5                             |
| of which:   |                  |                                  |
| peanut  | 3,600,000 tons   | 27.6                             |
| rapeseed  | 2,384,000 tons   | -0.7                             |
| sesame  | 259,000 tons     | -37.9                            |
| sugarcane   | 22,807,000 tons  | 6.0                              |
| beetroot  | 6,305,000 tons   | 103.0                            |
| jute, ambary hemp   | 1,098,000 tons   | 0.8                              |
| silkworm cocoons  | 326,000 tons     | 20.3                             |
| tea   | 304,000 tons     | 9.7                              |

Some 4,552,000 hectares of land in China were afforested in 1980, 1.4 percent more than in 1979. Output of some forest products increased sharply; that of rubber was 4.3 percent higher than in 1979, walnuts 31.7 percent higher, and chestnuts 41.8 percent higher. Output of raw lacquer and tea-oil seeds was less than in 1979. Trees were felled at random in many areas.

Output of major animal products increased in 1980. Except for hogs, animals in stock at the end of the year grew in number.

Output of major animal products and the number of livestock follow:

|   | 1980 Output      | Percentage Increase<br>Over 1979 |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|
| pork, beef and mutton                       | 12,055,000 tons  | 13.5                             |
| of which:                                   |                  |                                  |
| pork  | 11,341,000 tons  | 13.3                             |
| beef  | 269,000 tons     | 17.0                             |
| mutton                                      | 445,000 tons     | 17.1                             |
| milk  | 1,141,000 tons   | 6.6                              |
| sheep wool                                  | 176,000 tons     | 15.0                             |
| hogs slaughtered                            | 198,607,000 head | 5.8                              |
| hogs (by the end of<br>the year)            | 305,431,000 head | -4.5                             |
| large animals (by the<br>end of the year)   | 95,246,000 head  | 0.7                              |
| sheep and goats (by<br>the end of the year) | 187,311,000 head | 2.3                              |

Output of aquatic products was 4,497,000 tons, 4.5 percent over the previous year. Output of freshwater products increased 11.1 percent, and marine products 2.1 percent.

State farms achieved all-round growth in production. In 1980 grain output by state farms under the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation was 4.7 percent higher than in 1979, cotton 11.2 percent higher, oil-bearing crops 4.1 percent higher, sugarcane and sugar beet 28.6 percent higher, and milk 8.7 percent higher. The total accounts of all state farms under the ministry showed a 52.7 percent increase in profits, but 40 percent of the farms still suffered losses of varying degrees.

Attention was paid during the year to the development of farm machinery suited to local conditions. By the end of the year, China had 745,000 large and medium-sized tractors, 78,000 more than in 1979; 1,874,000 small and hand tractors, 203,000 more than in 1979; power-driven drainage and irrigation equipment for rural use with a total of 74,654,000 horsepower, an increase of 3,424,000 horsepower; and 135,000 farm trucks, 38,000 more than in 1979. Tractor-ploughed farmland came to 40,991,000 hectares, accounting for 41.3 percent of all farmland. A total of 12,694,000 tons of chemical fertilizer were applied, averaging 127.8 kilograms per hectare, a 17 percent increase over 1979. Total electricity used in the rural areas came to 32,100 million kilowatt-hours, 13.5 percent more than in 1979.

By the end of 1980, China had 86,000 reservoirs of all sizes and 2.09 million diesel and electric pump wells. Improved management of water conservancy facilities helped raise resistance to drought and ability to drain off excessive water.

The meteorological departments last year improved their service, giving prompt forecasts and warnings for droughts, waterlogging, typhoons and frost, thus raising the effectiveness of the struggles against these natural calamities.

### 3. Capital construction

All over China units owned by the whole people had an additional 42,700 million yuan worth of fixed assets through capital construction in 1980, a 2.2 percent increase over 1979. The rate of availability of such assets reached 79.2 percent, a 4.5 percent decrease compared with 1979. Total floor space of housing completed for the whole year came to 145 million square meters, an increase of 20.8 percent over 1979.



Annual added production capacity from capital construction in 1980 consisted mainly of facilities for producing 8.29 million tons of coal, 5.75 million tons of crude oil, 880 million cubic meters of natural gas, power-generating capacity of 2.87 million kilowatts, 2.74 million tons of iron ore, 710,000 tons of steel, 279,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 60,000 tons of chemical fibers, 2.88 million tons of cement, and 113,000 tons of sugar. Also added were 761,000 cotton spindles. One thousand and eight kilometers of new railway lines were put into service. The cargo handling capacity at newly built or expanded sea ports was enlarged by 8.13 million tons.

Total investment in capital construction in units owned by the whole people all over China in 1980 was 53,900 million yuan, a 7.8 percent increase over 1979. Investment covered by the national budget was 28,100 million yuan, a decrease of 24.9 percent compared with 1979. Of the total investment, the proportion for costs of non-productive use to meet the needs of the people's material and cultural life rose from 27 percent in 1979 to 33.7 percent in 1980, of which the investment in housing construction went up from 14.8 percent in 1979 to 20 percent while that in light industry increased from 6.4 percent in 1979 to 9.1 percent.

A number of projects were cancelled or suspended in 1980. The number of big and medium-sized projects under construction was 904 by the end of the year, 283 less than in 1979. However, owing to the large scale of some newly built projects, the national construction scale was not curtailed. Eighty-two big and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation for the whole year, 46 less than in 1979. Two hundred and sixteen single-item projects attached to big and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation, 124 less than the year before. The ratio of big and medium-sized projects that went into operation to the total number under construction dropped from 9.7 percent in 1979 to 8.3 percent. Of the newly added production capacity for 34 major products listed in the state plan, that for 16 products failed to meet the planned target. The results for investment were not good enough.

New reserves of iron ore, coal, phosphorus, pyrites and 17 other minerals, which were verified in 1980, met or surpassed the state targets. Found deposits of iron ore increased by 2,140 million tons, and coal by 24,840 million tons. In addition, more reserves were also proved for 40 kinds of minerals, including niobium, tantalum, cobalt, blue asbestos, gypsum, graphite, ceramic clay and mica. Total drilling footage for geological prospecting completed in 1980 was 12.49 million meters. A number of new oil and gas fields were discovered and appraised, as were more than 100 metallic and non-metallic mineral areas. But the work of fundamental geology, general surveying of mineral resources and mining geology remains poor, and the economic result of geological prospecting still needs to be improved.

#### 4. Transport, posts and telecommunications

In 1980 the volume of freight carried by all means of transport totalled 1,202,600 million ton-kilometers, a 5.6 percent increase over 1979. The volume of railway freight transport was 571,700 million ton-kilometers, a 2.1 percent increase over 1979. The volume of waterway cargo transport was 505,300 million ton-kilometers, a 10.7 percent increase. The volume of road freight transport was 76,400 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 2.6 percent. The volume of air freight shipment was 140.6 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 13.9 percent. The volume of oil and gas carried through pipelines was 49,100 million ton-kilometers, a 3.2 percent increase. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 217.31 million tons, 2.2 percent more than the previous year.

The volume of passenger transport by all means of transport totalled 228,100 million person-kilometers, a 15.8 percent increase over 1979. The volume of railway passenger transport was 138,300 million person-kilometers, an increase of 13.7 percent. The volume of waterway passenger transport was 12,900 million person-kilometers, 13.2 percent more. The volume of road passenger transport was 72,900 million person-kilometers, a 20.9 percent increase. The volume of passenger transport by air was 4,000 million person-kilometers, a 14.3 percent increase.

Post and telecommunication transactions for the whole country amounted to 1,334 million yuan, surpassing 1979 by 6.3 percent. Among this was a 7.6 percent increase in letters, a 29.6 percent increase in the circulation of newspapers and magazines, an 8.7 percent increase in telegrams, and a four percent increase in long-distance calls.

In 1980 fuel consumed per steam locomotive and per diesel locomotive for each 10,000 ton-kilometer dropped 2.8 percent and two percent respectively.

In the same year the railway departments made new achievements in technical transformation of the existing lines. Electrification of the Baoji-Tianshui section of the Longhai railway line, the Shijiazhuang-Yangquan section of the Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan line and the Xiangfan-Ankang section of the Xiangfan-Chongqing line raised transport capacity. However, transport is still over-burdened. Certain sections of trunk railways have a relatively small carrying capacity. The handling capacity at some sea ports also cannot meet the growing needs of foreign trade. And trucks show great waste in empty runs as a result of incoordinate management of truck transport.

#### 5. Domestic trade

The total value of commodities purchased by commercial departments owned by the whole people reached 226,300 million yuan in 1980, topping that in the previous year by 13.6 percent. This included 156,760 million yuan worth of manufactured goods, an increase of 12.8 percent over 1979, and 67,700 million yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products, an increase of 15.4 percent. Purchases of most of the main manufactured goods and farm produce surpassed those of 1979. Among them, the purchase of cotton cloth rose 17.9 percent over 1979, chemical fiber cloth 71.3 percent, leather shoes 43.5 percent, wrist watches, sewing machines, bicycles and television sets 24 to 40 percent, radio sets and cassette recorders above 85 percent, cotton 25.8 percent, edible plant oil 26.7 percent, and hogs three percent. The purchase of grain, which suffered a loss due to natural disasters, was slightly less than in the previous year.

The 1980 total value of retail sales was 214,000 million yuan, an 18.9 percent increase over 1979, or a 12.2 percent increase, if the rise in retail sale prices is excluded (the 1980 total value of retail sales includes 6,900 million yuan from retail sales by peasants to the non-agricultural population. The 1979 total value of retail sales is correspondingly readjusted to 180,000 million yuan from the original 175,250 million yuan.). Retail sales of consumer goods were marked by an overall increase, and the growth of sales of durable consumer goods was even quicker.

Compared with the 1979 retail sales of main consumer goods, the sale of edible plant oil went up 20 percent, pork 15.3 percent, sugar 9.2 percent, cotton cloth 7.6 percent, chemical fiber cloth 32.5 percent, woolen textiles 34.2 percent, silk fabrics 25 percent, leather shoes 34 percent, sewing machines, bicycles, radio sets and wrist watches from 23 to 66 percent, and television sets and cassette recorders 100 and 240 percent respectively.

By the end of 1980, commercial departments owned by the whole people had 9.2 percent more goods kept in stock than in 1979.

There was a greater supply of market commodities in 1980, yet supply still could not meet the growth in purchasing power. Some consumer goods fell short of demand. The supply of some consumer goods and building materials for rural needs was not sufficient. Some commodities in stock did not satisfy consumer demands.

The government again raised the state purchasing prices of some farm produce in 1980, including cotton, sheep and goat skins, jute and ambary hemr, timber, raw lacquer and tung oil. In addition, more farm produce was purchased at negotiated prices, and at prices for surplus above the purchase quota. As a result, the total purchasing price index for farm produce and sideline products went up 7.1 percent over the previous year, which was 22.1 percent above 1978.

Starting in November 1979, the state raised the retail price for the main non-staple foodstuffs, and in 1980 many places regulated the retail price for a small number of manufactured goods, thus causing the overall level of retail prices (including state listed prices, negotiated prices and prices on the rural market) to register a 6 percent increase over 1979 (the overall level of retail prices is calculated according to the average prices of the year. It shows a 2.2 percent rise if December 1980 is taken to compare with the corresponding 1979 period.). Among these was an 8.1 percent increase in cities and a 4.4 percent increase in rural areas; a 7.1 percent increase in consumer goods prices and a one percent increase in the price of means of production for rural use.

Of the price fluctuations of consumer goods, the price of clothing remained the same, food rose 10.5 percent (of which state commercial price of non-staple food rose 13.8 percent), daily necessities 1.2 percent, commodities for cultural and recreational activities 0.7 percent, pharmaceuticals 0.9 percent, and fuel 0.7 percent.

#### 6. Foreign trade, tourism

The total value of imports and exports came to 56,300 million yuan in 1980, a 23.6 percent rise compared with 1979. Export value totalled 27,200 million yuan, exceeding 1979 by 28.7 percent, and import value 29,100 million yuan, a rise of 19.2 percent. Import value outstripped export value by 1,900 million yuan.

The proportion of heavy industrial products and mineral products among the exported commodities rose to 51.8 percent from 44 percent in 1979. Coal, oil products, machine tools and bearings had a fairly big export growth.

Of the imported commodities, complete sets of equipment showed a 103.9 percent increase over 1979, accounting for 12.9 percent of total import value as against 7.6 percent in 1979. Imports of raw materials for the textile and light industries, such as cotton, chemical fibers and paper pulp, shot up 68.6 percent compared with 1979, and their proportion of the total import value rose to 24.3 percent as against 17.2 percent in the year before. The import of consumer goods, including grain, fats, plant oils, wrist watches, television sets and cassette recorders, went up 35.6 percent, accounting for 21.2 percent of the total import value as against 18.6 percent in 1979. Importation of chemical fertilizer and other means of production for rural use rose 48.4 percent over the previous year, and their proportion of the total import value rose to 7.3 percent in 1980 from 5.9 percent in 1979. The import of single equipment, rolled steel and pig iron was cut back considerably.

In 1980 the total number of foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao coming on tours and visits and for trade, sports, scientific and cultural exchanges reached 5.7 million, 1,499,000 more than the previous year, a 35.6 percent increase. Among them, tourists from 164 countries and regions accounted for 529,000, a 46 percent rise. Annual foreign exchange income was 920 million yuan renminbi, 32 percent over 1979.

#### 7. Science and technology, education, culture

At the end of 1980, there were 5,296,000 workers in the natural sciences and technological units owned by the whole people. Good results were achieved in more than 2,600 major scientific and technological research items in 1980; among these were 107 innovations and inventions ratified by the state.



The number of institutions of higher learning in 1980 reached 675, or 42 more than the figure in the preceding year. The student body came to 1,144,000, an increase of 124,000 over 1979. This included 281,000 newly enrolled (including local enlarged enrollment), 6,000 more than the previous year's figure. There were 324,000 people enrolled in TV colleges, an increase of 44,000 over the preceding year. In addition, 455,000 people were enrolled in factory-run or sparetime colleges. Secondary technical schools had an enrollment of 1,243,000; this was 44,000 more than in 1979. Reform in the structure of secondary education continued. There were 55,081,000 regular middle school students, a decline of 3,734,000 compared with the previous year. There were 454,000 students in agricultural and other vocational schools of secondary education level. Workers' training schools had a total enrollment of 680,000. There were 146.27 million primary school pupils and 11.51 million children in kindergartens. With a view to training specialists, 2,124 students were sent to study abroad by educational departments in 1980. Many departments, localities and units organized various types of courses for workers, staff members, peasants and job-waiting youths to study and improve their general knowledge or vocational skills.

Literature, drama, films, ballad-singing, music, the dance and fine arts flourished in 1980. Eighty-two feature films were produced in the year, and altogether 116 new full-length films of various types were distributed. More than 1,000 programs were staged in 1980, including items on modern themes, new versions of historical themes and fine traditional items. There were 125,000 film-projection units, 3,533 performing art troupes, 2,912 cultural centers, 1,732 public libraries, and 365 museums in China. The number of broadcasting stations reached 106, with 484 transmitting and relay stations. There were 38 TV centers and 246 TV transmitting and relay stations, each equipped with transmitters of 1,000 watts or more. The annual output of national and provincial newspapers was 14,040 million copies. An aggregate of 1,120 million copies of magazines and 4,590 million copies of books were published.

In science and technology, education and culture, problems remain: there are not enough scientists and technicians; there are insufficient school buildings, backward equipment, irrational structure of secondary education, and improper use of some people with special knowledge.

#### 8. Health work, sports

Efforts continued in 1980 to readjust health departments at various levels, consolidate medical and health work organizations, and strengthen scientific management. The national total of hospital beds reached 1,982,000, or 2.6 percent more than the previous year. There were 2,798,000 professional medical workers, representing a 5.9 percent increase over the preceding year. They included 262,000 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 447,000 senior and 444,000 junior doctors of Western medicine, and 466,000 nurses. Health departments at various levels strengthened in-service training of the medical workers, launched patriotic health campaigns, and conducted wide-scale work to prevent and treat diseases.

1980 saw Chinese sportsmen chalk up seven world records in weight-lifting, shooting, model airplane flying, parachuting and model boat, and equal three other world records. China won three world championships in table tennis and gymnastics. One hundred and twenty national records and 46 junior national records were broken. Some 23,000 sports meets were held at the county level and above. An additional 8.56 million people reached the standards set in the national physical training program, representing a 37 percent increase over the preceding year.



## 9. People's livelihood

Continued improvements were made in the livelihood of most of the urban and rural population in 1980. The per-capita income in rural people's communes derived from the basic accounting units of the collective economy was 85.9 yuan, an increase of 2.5 yuan over 1979. Owing to a fairly fast development of household sideline occupations, coupled with the rise in the state purchasing prices of part of the farm produce and other factors, the total income of members of rural people's communes increased substantially over the previous year's.

Nine million people were provided with jobs in 1980. They included young people receiving their first job and other people in cities and towns throughout China, and 1980 graduates of universities, colleges and secondary technical schools who were assigned under unified state plan. The total number of workers and staff members employed in units owned by the whole people and collectively-owned units came to 104.44 million at the end of 1980, 4.77 million more than a year previous. They included 80.19 million in units owned by the whole people, an increase of 3.26 million over the 1979 figure; 24.25 million in collectively-owned units in cities and towns, an increase of 1.51 million over the number in 1979. In addition, more than 810,000 people operated individual businesses in cities and towns, representing an increase over 1979 of 500,000 people.

Owing to the increase in the number of workers and staff members, pay rises for workers and staff members, the adoption of piece work pay on a wider scale, the implementation of a reward system and subsidies for price rises in non-staple food, the total 1980 wage bill reached 77,300 million yuan, exceeding the previous year by 19.5 percent. The wage bill for workers and staff members employed in units owned by the whole people amounted to 62,800 million yuan, an increase of 18.5 percent over 1979. The wage bill for workers and staff members in collectively-owned units in cities and towns totalled 14,500 million yuan, an increase of 23.9 percent.

Wages of workers and staff members throughout the country averaged 762 yuan in 1980, a 14.1 percent increment over the previous year, or a real increase of 6.1 percent after deducting the 7.5 percent rise in the cost of living index. The average wage of workers and staff members employed in units owned by the whole people was 803 yuan in 1980, representing a 13.9 percent increase over 1979, or a real gain of 6 percent. The average wage of workers and staff members in collectively-owned units in cities and towns was 624 yuan, representing a 15.1 percent increase over 1979, or a real gain of 7.1 percent.

At the end of 1980, the savings deposits of the urban and rural population totalled 39,900 million yuan, topping the 1979 figure by 41.9 percent.

Some 82.3 million square meters of housing were built with investment in capital construction in 1980 for workers and staff members in units owned by the whole people, a 31.6 percent increase over 1979.

The problems in people's livelihood are: Life is still rather hard for the peasants in some areas affected by natural calamities; price hikes affect the living standards of workers and staff members who receive no bonuses; jobs have yet to be given to some people in cities and towns; some units pass out bonuses and subsidies indiscriminately in violation of state regulations; quite a few units raise prices at will or in disguised forms.

## 10. Population

At the end of 1980, China had a population of 982.55 million, an increase of 11.63 million, or 1.2 percent over the 1979 figure of 970.92 million.

Note: The figures for Taiwan province are not included in the communique.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW280546 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 28 April editorial: "Industrial and Transport Enterprises Must Strive To Increase Production and Income"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The first 4 months of the year will soon be over. How is the production situation of the industrial and transport departments throughout the country? This is a major issue that concerns people in general. Generally speaking, in these 4 months the industrial and transport front has studied the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, implemented the policy of economic re-adjustment and begun to produce results. The situation as a whole is good. Light industry in particular has registered an increase by a rather big margin over the same period last year, and the production accounted for by light industry in total industrial output value has broken through the 50 percent mark for the first time in many years. The development of light industry has brought prosperity to the market, increased exports and recovered banknotes. This is a very encouraging phenomenon. However, we must also see that to meet this year's targets of achieving a balance between state revenue and expenditure and a balance of credit and stabilizing commodity prices, the tasks of the all industrial and transport departments are still very arduous. In the remaining 8 months, the leadership at all levels must concentrate the forces to do a good job in production, increasing both production and income.

To overcome the financial difficulties it is necessary to cut expenditures, but it is even more important to increase revenue. How can revenue be increased? Increased production must be relied on. Industrial taxes and profits in our country account for more than 70 percent of state revenue. Whether the industrial and transport departments can increase output and income has a bearing on the overall balance of state revenue and expenditure. The workers and staff of all the enterprises must raise their morale, strive to increase both output and income and make greater contributions to the country.

We have many favorable conditions for increasing production and income, the most important of which is that we have corrected our guiding ideology for economic development and have made up our minds to blaze a new trail to readjust the economic structure and increase economic results. Following this road our industry can change step by step from a heavy structure to a light structure; from "small but all-inclusive" and "big and all-inclusive" to specialization and coordination and economic and rational socialized large-scale production; and from high consumption, low quality, overstocking and poor economic results to producing readily marketable products and stressing economic results, thus clarifying further the goals of socialist production. This is a major change in the guiding ideology of industrial and transport production. We must adapt ourselves ideologically, organizationally and in work to this change and make sure that this change will be smoothly carried out.

To better fulfill this year's production tasks it is first of all necessary to grasp well the production of consumer goods and the supply of raw and semifinished materials. What place we give consumer goods production is in fact a question of what road our economy is to take. In the past, under the influence of the "left" guiding ideology there was metaphysics in economic work. Whenever we talked about developing industrial production it was always to "take steel as the key link," ensure iron and steel production and reduce light industry.

Whenever we talked about increasing production by a certain percentage we always increased production of goods already in excessive supply to make up for goods in short supply. Thus goods in excessive supply became even more excessive, and goods in short supply became all the more scarce. On the one hand, there were large oversupplies of goods in warehouses and, on the other hand, commodities were short in the markets. We must change this irrational state of affairs. In arranging production we should proceed from the needs for improving the people's livelihood, make arrangements first for agricultural and light industrial production, and appropriately arrange machine-building, chemical, metallurgical and other heavy industrial production. If we proceed from production of final consumer goods in arranging production as a whole, we can "move the whole body by pulling one hair" and make all other industrial and transport departments link their production with our country's market of 1 billion population, thus making it possible for funds to increase faster, the national economy to grow steadily, and the people's living standards to improve step by step. In expanding production of consumer goods, special emphasis should be placed on product quality, making sure that products are new in design and color, rich in variety, of high quality and low price and readily marketable. If we can send guided missiles and satellites to the skies, why can we not raise the quality of our consumer goods? If we can concentrate forces, start with material quality, technology, equipment, management and so forth, and organize the defense industries, civilian industries, scientific research departments and other circles to coordinate with each other, we will be able to overcome technical difficulties and raise the quality of our products.

The heavy industrial departments should also produce consumer goods. To do this it is necessary to change their service orientation, from circulating among themselves [zi wo xun huan 5261 2053 1789 3883] as in the past to mainly serving the production of consumer goods. If the development of heavy industry is seriously out of line with market demands, it inevitably will cause huge overstocks, tie up large amounts of funds and lead us into a blind alley. At present, because of the curtailment of capital construction projects, because their products fail to adapt to market changes or because their service work fails to keep up, some heavy industrial enterprises do not have enough production tasks and are facing many difficulties. In view of this situation the heavy industrial departments should take the initiative to look for markets on their own, find out about the requirements of the light and textile industries, investigate the needs for technical renovation of old plants, remove the difficulties on the road ahead and develop themselves in the process of expanding consumer goods production.

To fulfill this year's production tasks, it is imperative to do a good job in consolidating enterprises. To increase economic results, the fundamental way is readjustment and reform, but consolidation will produce quicker results. At present quite a number of enterprises are chaotic in management, loose in discipline, seriously wasteful and are operating at an increasing loss. Some comrades say that now "there is gold everywhere." There must be truth in this saying. Doing a good job in consolidating enterprises is like picking up "gold" and "movable property" [possessed by landlords and rich peasants, such as cash, grain and clothing, at the time of land reform] and will tap all potential capacities, greatly cut down waste in all fields and increase economic results of the entire society. It is not that our factories cannot make certain products or cannot make them well, but that responsibility systems have not been established and perfected and that the principle of distribution according to work has not been very well implemented. The situation in the rural areas now is good. One important reason is that the policy of distribution according to work has been implemented through various forms of production responsibility systems, and this has aroused the peasants' enthusiasm. In industrial and mining enterprises, however, this problem is far from solved.



At present we must stress the need to establish and perfect the responsibility system, improve the rules governing the issuance of bonuses, enforce distribution according to work, strengthen labor discipline, do a good job in democratic management and improve various fundamental economic and technical tasks.

To fulfill this year's production tasks it is also necessary to continue to invigorate enterprises. In the first quarter of the year, in order to control expenditures and curtail the scale of capital construction, we stressed centralization and unification. This was necessary and produced obvious results. On this basis we should now work to continue to invigorate enterprises in accordance with the situation of production development, and reforms conducive to readjustment should be actively carried out. We should continue to restrict central and local expenditures. Funds for enterprises to tap potentials and carry out renovations and reforms should continue to be appropriate and flexible. We should bring into play the role of such economic levers as prices, taxes and interest rates and, through implementing various economic policies, invigorate all the enterprises that should be invigorated. Many years of experience have proved that to solve economic problems, we must adopt measures of guidance, and not measures that obstruct. We must strengthen management while invigorating enterprises, and must not withdraw all the decisionmaking power of enterprises. Otherwise we will return to the beaten track of "rigid control," which is easy to do but offers no way out and greatly harms production.

This year's production tasks for the industrial and transport departments are arduous. The potential dangers in the economy still must not be ignored. To implement the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, we still have to do a great deal of hard work. Fulfilling this year's production tasks is of great importance to readjusting the economy and pushing forward the four modernizations program. All enterprises must put fulfilling state plans above everything else. The leadership at all levels should make all-out efforts to grasp well industrial production and transport. All economic work personnel and the masses of workers and staff should strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters, bring into play their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity in production, actively fulfill this year's production tasks and strive to increase both production and income.

#### PLA HOLDS ALL-ARMY YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

OW282342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--In order to strengthen its youth work in the army, the People's Liberation Army has held an all-army youth work conference. Taking the principles laid down by the central work conference as a guide, the conference emphatically studied how to further improve youth work in the new period; to turn the broad masses of young people into revolutionary fighters who have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and good health, and who stress the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline, and who fear neither hardship nor shedding their blood and making sacrifices; to bring into full play their role as a shock brigade in building a modern revolutionary army; and to help them strengthen their determination to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party committees, political organs and CYL organizations at all levels in the army have strengthened ideological education among the young people in an overall manner and scored remarkable achievements. They have helped young people study how to uphold the four basic principles; raise their awareness in implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; and enlarge their capabilities in combating erroneous ideas of all descriptions.



They have extensively developed activities to learn from Lei Feng, heroes and model soldiers and to foster new habits, and they have brought about significant changes in young people's attitudes. They have aroused young people to study diligently military technology and broaden their scientific and cultural knowledge; strengthened education and training in PLA units; developed various activities to create more advanced CYL branches and vie with each other to become outstanding CYL members; and clearly strengthened the youth league both ideologically and organizationally. The broad masses of young people have played their role well as a shock brigade in fulfilling all their tasks. Many young combat heroes and a large number of learn-from-Lei-Feng activities, outstanding Youth League members, sharpshooters, competent gunners and expert technicians have emerged in the whole army. It was exactly under such a favorable situation that this conference was held.

In his speech Liang Biye, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out the direction for the young people in the army to work hard in the new period, and he put forward the glorious tasks in doing youth work in the army. He said: Our young people in the army are defenders as well as developers of the four modernizations program. The task of making even greater efforts to build a modern revolutionary army will definitely fall upon the shoulders of the people of the younger generation. The young fighters and cadres in the PLA units must be prepared to become good successors as well as leaders. They must carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future. They must go all out and offer their youth to turning China into a powerful, modern, socialist country and building a modern revolutionary army.

Liang Biye emphatically pointed out: At present the young comrades in our whole army must resolutely implement the guidelines laid down by the central work conference, quietly immerse themselves in hard work, overcome all difficulties and strive to score the greatest achievements. We are masters of our own destiny, not "bystanders." We should be "men of action," not "talkers."

Liang Biye said: To study the four basic principles thoroughly and use such principles to guide our own thought and action is extremely important in promoting the growth of young people in our PLA units. The young people in our army must fully realize, through studying, why they must unswervingly uphold the four basic principles; clearly and deeply understand the content of and the reason for each of the principles; and regard their efforts to uphold and safeguard the four basic principles as their own major political obligation.

He said: Our army is the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship--the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every young man in the army must deeply understand, from the nature, purpose, function, task and other aspects of our army, the significance in developing a high degree of spiritual civilization; clearly realize the content, requirements and methods in building a spiritual civilization; and vie with each other to become pioneers in developing spiritual civilization.

He pointed out: A high degree of patriotic spirit is an important element of spiritual civilization. Our Chinese nation is imbued with a glorious tradition of patriotism that goes back to ancient times and is handed down from generation to generation. Every young man in our army must advance this glorious tradition. To develop a high degree of spiritual civilization means to advance and fully use our army's glorious traditions; to help the PLA units forever maintain unbending national integrity, a dauntless will to fight, a valiant spirit of giving one's life and a heroic spirit of defeating all enemies; to demonstrate, to the greatest extent, the power of our army's existing weapons and equipment; and to win victories in our future war against aggression.

He said: To develop a high degree of spiritual civilization, it is necessary to maintain a high degree of awareness and practice what one advocates earnestly and realistically. Efforts must be made to carry out persistently and over a protracted period the various activities to learn from Lei Feng and from the heroes and model soldiers and to foster new habits.

Liang Biye pointed out: When a young man joins the army, he should learn how to safeguard and build the motherland. Training should be hard, strict and geared to the needs of actual combat. It is essential to learn technology, combat techniques and related professional knowledge; to become familiar with the weapons on hand and with various kinds of technical equipment; and to painstakingly master skills to wipe out the enemy. At the same time, it is necessary to use available time to learn something else and a special branch of skills, provided that one has carried out one's own work well and fulfilled his tasks. For example, it is necessary to learn something about agriculture, industry, service trades, and administration and about political work. It is essential to work hard and become a dauntless fighter to safeguard the motherland, a hero in battle, a man of action in developing the four modernizations, a model worker in doing productive labor when one returns to civilian life, and a backbone cadre in militia building.

Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department, delivered a report at the conference, entitled "Strengthen Youth Work in the Army, Bring the Role of the Broad Masses of Young People Into Full Play As a Shock Brigade in Army Building."

The all-army conference on youth in the army, sponsored by the PLA General Political Department, began on 26 April. Attending the conference were leading comrades in various PLA units who were in charge of youth work, young cadres with specific duties and the representatives of advanced units.

#### SHANGHAI PAPER QUESTIONS TRUTHFULNESS OF FILMS

OW251055 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The 25 April edition of the WEN HUI BAO publishes a commentary by its correspondent on feature films appearing on the screen. The commentator noted that an increasing number of feature films has been screened in the past 1 or 2 years. Interest has been aroused among people from cinematic circles and spectators to probe into problems concerning new developments of this type of cinematic art and into the creation of such films.

One topic that has been widely discussed is the truthfulness of feature films. It is held that, while complications and surprises are admittedly a rule for the plot of a feature film, the plot must nevertheless conform to the logic of life and be based on real life. It should not be made up simply as one wishes.

The commentary cited the plots of the films "The Ghost" [Youling 1636 7227] and the "The Mysterious Big Canyon" [Shen Mi Di Da Huo 4377 4434 4104 1129 1089] to illustrate the point that it is indeed necessary for a feature film to have a plot full of complications and surprises but that the plot still cannot appeal to the spectators merely on the basis of unconventionality with no truth nor reason in it.

The commentary goes on to say that another thing about feature films that has aroused attention is the question of style. It is all the more important for a feature film not to play up vulgarity in order to appeal to the bad tastes of some spectators.

#### NATIONAL TV EDUCATION CONFERENCE ENDS IN NANJING

OW260859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Nanjing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--With total enrollment exceeding 324,000, the current television higher education network in China is probably the biggest such university in the world. This was stated at a meeting evaluating the progress of TV education, which ended in Nanjing yesterday. The enrollment figure does not include those who follow the TV courses on their own.

The Central Television University, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Central Broadcasting Administration, was set up in 1979. It now has 28 branches, nationwide. Two courses are offered, machine-building and electronics, with 16 subjects including electronic technology, mathematics, chemistry, physics and English, being taught in three years. Some 20,000 full and part-time teachers are involved in the TV education network.

Zhang Boping, vice-minister of education, told the Nanjing meeting that using television as a teaching medium is the most effective way of expanding China's higher education and training specialists badly needed in China's modernization. Student enrollment in the 600 regular universities and colleges in China is around 1.1 million.

Students of the television university, like their counterparts in regular institutions of higher learning, are selected through examination on a competitive basis. They are mainly workers, teachers, technicians and government functionaries. The tuition is paid by the work unit and full-time students draw full pay while studying at the television university.

The students are assigned to small groups within their units and are aided by tutors who help with laboratory work and correct the written work. Full-time students finish in three years. There are also part-time students, who may take longer to finish their courses.

#### JET ENGINE THERMOPHYSICAL TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPED

OW250745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--A test rig for jet engines has been just made by the Engineering Thermo-Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, according to noted Chinese thermo-physicist and director of the institute Professor Wu Zhonghua. "It will provide necessary experimental conditions to develop new, high-level transonic axial flow compressors for jet engines," the 64-year-old professor told XINHUA.

Also the rig can be used as an experimental apparatus to test the professor's three-dimensional flow theory from the early 1950's. He has developed it in the recent years. Wu Zhonghua was a research scientist at the U.S. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the late 1940's. He returned to China in 1954.

Since sufficient basic experimental data were missing in China in the past, Wu Zhonghua said, China lagged behind in the design of transonic axial flow compressors, which had affected the development of China's aviation and dynamics industries.

Researchers and technicians of the institute, under the guidance of the professor, started to design the test rig in 1973. The velocity-regulating system of the test rig meets world standards, Professor Wu said. The testing system, with automatic data collection and processing devices is advanced. The system shortens the testing time and improves precision, he said.

Professor Wu said that all the parts of the test rig were made in China.

Professor Wu and his wife Dr Li Minhua, a researcher of solid mechanics, are members of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. They live on the western outskirts of Beijing with their son's family.

#### AIRPLANE PARTS EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW271302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A four-week exhibition of forgings and castings for making component parts of airplanes opened in Beijing this afternoon. It is sponsored by the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) and China Aeronautical Forging and Casting Technology Import and Export Association.



The 600 products on show at the exhibition include metal forgings and castings for making aeroengines, such as die castings for making engine blades, precision forgings and castings, permanent mould castings, titanium alloys and their forgings and castings and dies and patterns.

Commercial representatives from foreign embassies in China including Japanese and Canadian Embassies, and resident representatives of more than a dozen foreign companies in Beijing attended the opening ceremony on invitation.

Xu Xizuan, deputy general manager of the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation and president of Aeronautical Forging and Casting Technology Import and Export Association made the opening speech. He expressed the hope that the CATIC will establish business ties with foreign aeronautical circles and promote the development of trade and technical cooperation with them.

Some of the exhibits are planned to be put on show in the United States and Britain in June and July this year, according to the CATIC. Since its establishment in 1979, the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation has established business relations with nearly 100 firms in 33 countries and regions.

#### COMMITTEE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON YEAR OF DISABLED

OW281240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese organizing committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons issued a circular today announcing China's measures to ensure the disabled persons' full participation and equality in social life and social development and sharing with other citizens the achievement and economic development of the society. The circular says efforts will be made step by step with the development of productive technology, culture and education on the basis of China's socialist system and possibilities.

It requests press, radio and TV, which are also represented in China's organizing committee, to give coverage to the disabled persons' life, work and achievements and to the society's efforts to help them. Plans for the disabled persons' education, training, welfare, housing and health and medication, the circular says, will be drafted separately by the organizing committee's participating government departments.

The circular also announces the holding of exhibitions on the disabled persons' achievements and the sponsoring of sports meets and theatrical performances. The circular also expresses welcome to exchanges with friendly countries and international organizations.

#### BRIEFS

TELEGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT--Hangzhou, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--China's posts and telecommunications department has decided to popularize a piece of new equipment utilizing "PMOS" technology, developed by the Hangzhou Telecommunications Bureau and the Shanghai Telegraph Bureau. The new, small device, featuring an integrated circuit, steady functioning, various warning systems and digital computation and display, can automatically discover errors in data transmission and send inquiries to the transmitter for corrections. One such device can monitor four transmission channels simultaneously. The Hangzhou Telecommunications Bureau is producing this device in small lots. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 24 Apr 81 OW]



SHANDONG: RAO SHOUKUN ATTENDS PLA AWARDS RALLY

SK290715 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Jinan PLA units sponsored an awards rally on 27 April to commend 10 Red Banner bearers who emerged in the building of company units in 1980 and the 91 advanced units 142 individuals who had scored remarkable achievements in various work. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong and others, attended the rally and awarded the advanced units and individuals citations, banners and prizes.

Various units under the Jinan Military Region named 300 party branches as advanced units and more than 3,900 party members as models at the end of 1980. They also chose more than 17,000 advanced individuals through public appraisal as sharpshooters and artillerymen, as well as more than 4,800 individuals as model instructors and trainers and some 600 mess halls as advanced units. Among these advanced units and individuals and with the approval of leading authorities, 10 companies were chosen as advanced through public appraisal.

Comrade Rao Shoukun delivered a speech at the rally. He urged all advanced units and individuals to be modest and prudent and not conceited or rash, to bring their leading and backbone role into full play and to continuously score new achievements. He called on all commanders and fighters under the Jinan PLA units to learn from these advanced units and individuals, carry forward the fine traditions of our party and army, foster an attitude of being a master toward socialist building, exert all-out efforts, work hard with one heart and one mind and make still greater contributions to accelerating the program to modernize the revolutionary armed forces.

SHANDONG HOLDS FLOOD CONTROL WORK CONFERENCE

SK290640 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial flood control work conference which was held recently in Jinan stressed that in flood control we should adhere to the principle of emphasizing prevention and placing prevention before rescuing and the principle of preventing both drought and waterlogging, designate responsibilities at every level, make all preparations and ensure that reservoirs and other projects on the Huang He and other inland rivers function well and meet the current flood control standards.

The conference noted that according to weather forecasts and an analysis of the law governing our province's weather changes, rainfall in this year's flood season will be comparatively more than in an average year, rain will fall heavily in certain periods and there may be rainstorms or floods. Therefore, we should be highly vigilant, never be careless or leave things to chance. It is better to believe that there will be rainstorms or floods than to believe there will be none. We should be prepared for the worst, strive for the best and, with an attitude of being highly responsible for the party and the people, make a success of the flood control work.

The conference worked out the tasks and measures for this year's flood control. It called on all localities to examine flood control projects on a large scale, eliminate all possible dangers and remove all obstacles on rivers that could possibly cause floods. The conference urged: We should strengthen ideological and political work in rural areas in view of the new situation in which production responsibility systems have been widely established and solve new contradictions and practical problems to ensure that sufficient manpower is engaged in water conservancy projects. We should also organize flood control emergency teams, strengthen the legal system and resolutely stop all activities that damage flood control facilities. Leadership at all levels and public security and judicial departments should help water conservancy administrative departments perform their duties, sternly handle all sabotaging activities and resolutely root out unhealthy trends.

We should be well prepared in rescue materials and in communications, lighting and transportation facilities and formulate emergency measures to prevent catastrophic floods. Cities near rivers should do a good job in city flood prevention to ensure their safety.

The conference stressed: Responsibility systems for flood control should be established at every level. Leading cadres at all levels should be designated to take charge of reservoirs, certain sections of rivers and flood control projects. All personnel in charge of project management and standing flood control teams should also be designated specific duties and responsibilities. All leading comrades should attend to combating drought and flood control simultaneously, make early preparations, strive to take the initiative and organize the masses to combat possible rainstorms or floods.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government, including Li Zhen and Zhu Qimin, attended and addressed the conference.

#### BRIEFS

JIANGSU TEXTILE INDUSTRY--The Jiangsu provincial conference of textile industry bureau directors that closed recently called for enhancing the role of existing enterprises, centering on readjustment, emphasizing quality and variety, achieving better economic results and producing textiles needed for the people's livelihood and exports. Jiangsu's 1980 textile industrial output value topped 1979 by 28.45 percent and profits rose by 34.41 percent. During the first quarter of this year, output value and profits rose by 16.2 and 18.9 percent respectively over the same period last year. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

JIANGXI MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY--In the course of economic readjustment, Jiangxi Provincial Machine-Building Department has promoted reorganization and integration in machine-building industry and formed nine province-level specialized companies, joint ventures and other economic associations. The superiority of these economic associations has been demonstrated in the past year and more. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81 OW]

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT--Shanghai, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--With the approval of the State Council, eight plants under the Shanghai Municipal Heavy Industrial Department will be put under the light industrial department and switched to the manufacture of such consumer goods as bicycles and sewing machines. This is a new measure taken to readjust Shanghai's industrial structure. The plants are the Shanghai "Harvest" tractor plant, Shanghai No 6 valve plant, Shanghai mining tools plant, Songjiang farm machinery plant, Qingpu No 1 tractor parts plant, Nanhui farm machinery plant, Fengxian farm machinery plant and Chuansha farm machinery plant. After some reforms at these plants and short-term training of workers, these plants are expected to manufacture some 200,000 bicycles and 150,000 sewing machines this year. State tax revenues and profits are expected to reach some 35 million yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 12 Apr 81 OW]

SHANGHAI CPPCC PRESIDIUM MEETING--The second enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Third Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on the morning of 13 April. The meeting listened to reports on the results of panel discussions in the past 2 days and made suggestions with regard to work in all fields. The meeting discussed a list of candidates for additional members of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee and will submit it to the plenary session. The meeting was presided over by Zhao Zukang, Lu Yudao and Liu Liangmo. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG LIGHT INDUSTRY--The provincial meeting of directors of light and textile industry bureaus closed in Hangzhou on 24 April. Those present discussed how to further carry out readjustment and increase production to meet consumer demands. They called for efforts to promote coordination among specialized departments and the formation of integrated enterprises. At present, more than 40 integrated enterprises have been formed in the field of light and textile industries in Zhejiang Province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGDONG MILITIA CONFERENCE

HK290838 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] From 24 to 26 April the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the Guangdong Military District held a conference on militia work in Guangzhou. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Huang Ronghai, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; and Xiong Fei, political commissar of the Guangdong Military District, spoke at the conference. Hao Shengwang, commander of the Guangdong Military District, made plans for the main, current tasks of militia work.

In his speech Comrade Ren Zhongyi talked about the excellent economic and political situation in Guangdong since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference last year. He then emphasized some issues related to strengthening our province's militia work.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Strengthening militia building in Guangdong is of special significance. The party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen leadership over militia work. Regarding the tasks of militia work planned by the upper levels, the party committees at all levels must include them on the daily agenda and appoint a responsible comrade to grasp them. At the same time, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the armed forces committees at all levels and ensure victorious fulfillment of the tasks of militia work handed down by the upper levels.

"The party committees must be concerned for and support the work of the people's armed forces departments, seriously listen to their reports and discuss and solve the problems in their work. The provincial military district, the military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments must be the good staff officers of the party committees. The party committees must frequently educate the militia on the party's lines, principles and policies to enable them to be the models in practicing the party's lines, principles and policies.

"It is necessary to go deeply among the militia to launch education on socialism, patriotism and collectivism, so that the militia will warmly cherish the socialist system, the motherland and the collectives and observe revolutionary discipline. The party committees and the armed forces departments must make coordinated arrangements, implement the stipulated training schedule and grasp properly the militia's military training. Regarding the salary and reward for taking part in training, it should be properly solved in accordance with the situation and conditions of the local areas.

"It is necessary to strengthen the militia's handling of weapons, in particular, to grasp well the building of the cadre ranks of the militia, to make arrangements for the militia barracks to be included in the party branch committee and to try by every means possible to draw fixed allowances. The full-time armed forces cadres who are elderly and weak and are actually not suited to taking part in militia work, should make the essential readjustment."

Through study and discussion, the comrades who took part in the conference have come to know that in the new situation, in accordance with the new problems that have appeared in militia work, it is necessary to adopt the corresponding measures and methods to strengthen militia work. This is not only favorable for doing a good job of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects and strengthening preparations for war, but also for promoting economic construction.

They pledged to further strengthen leadership over militia work, raise our province's militia work to a new level and make new contributions to the four modernizations, strengthening preparations for war and consolidating the coastal defenses.



CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

OW271904 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Hubei Provincial women's federation held the fourth enlarged session of the federation's fourth Standing Committee and a meeting of chairmen of women's federations in various prefectures, municipalities and counties from 21 to 26 April. The session popularized the guidelines of the fifth enlarged session of the Fourth Standing Committee of the National Women's Federation and clearly pointed out that the main task of women's federations at all levels is to bring up, cultivate and educate children and young people. The session discussed the work of the Hubei women's federation for 1981. The comrades attending the session conscientiously studied the directive issued by the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on the work of women's federations as well as other related documents and discussed, in close connection with reality, the significance of carrying out the work for children and young people well.

The session held: The fact that the CCP Central Committee Secretariat assigned women's federations the job of bringing up, cultivating and educating children and of taking the lead in doing his job constitute a form of confidence placed in the women's federations by the party. Women's federations at all levels in various localities must actively carry out their work well.

The comrades attending the session held: Taking the lead in doing things does not mean exercising leadership. It means running things alone without consulting others even less. It means that the women's federation must closely coordinate with other departments concerned under the leadership of the party organizations; play its role well as a coordinator and a liaison; do its work well for children and young people; and help them to foster lofty ideals, stress the beautification of the mind, uphold fine morals, develop themselves physically and become revolutionary successors who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically.

The comrades attending the session also discussed how to mark the forthcoming 1 June Children's Day and expressed their determination to regard this year's Children's Day as a starting point to attach importance to the work for children and young people.

Attending and addressing the session were First Secretary Chen Pixian and Secretary Xu Daoqi of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Chen Pixian emphatically pointed out that all party committees and people's governments must pay attention to the work of women's federations and strengthen their leadership over such federations. Under no circumstances should they let the work of the women's federations be interrupted. Comrade Chen Pixian also called on all CYL organs and various departments of culture and education to coordinate with women's federations to combine their efforts in doing their work for children and young people well.

HUBEI: CONSERVATION, COMBATING WASTE URGED

OW251118 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Commentary by station contributing reporter (Xu Xiangwen): "Practicing Economy and Combating Waste Is a Long-Range Principle for Building Our Country Through Diligence and Frugality"]

[Excerpts] Over the past year our province has achieved considerable results in practicing economy, combating waste and promoting economic development thanks to attention by party committees and governments at all levels and to efforts by cadres and the masses.

However, because of the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideas in the past years, inefficiency, bureaucracy, squandering and waste have become serious in our economic work.



Our country's national economy is now undergoing readjustment and the nation's finances face hard times. In our province we must make this readjustment a success and fulfill this year's various economic projects as well. However, despite various positive factors, our province still faces difficulties fulfilling the financial revenue plan, securing loans and distributing state treasury bonds. This is mainly because of last year's sharp drop in agricultural output caused by serious natural disasters. Our province's light and textile industries, which depend on farm and sideline products for raw materials, have also suffered. Besides, there are also shortages in coal, timber, hardware, rolled steel and other materials.

The CCP Central Committee's work conference, after thoroughly summarizing experiences and lessons learned from eliminating the long "leftist" influence in economic work, emphatically pointed out that it is mandatory to strive to raise economic results and to find a new way for developing the national economy. If our leading organs at all levels and the various economic units direct their attention to economic accounting and economic results and strive to practice economy and combat waste, surely, our economic situation will improve greatly. Therefore, we must earnestly implement the principle of practicing economy and of building our country through diligence and frugality. We must do everything possible to conserve energy and cut consumption of raw and other materials.

#### HUNAN RADIO VIEWS STUDENT EDUCATION EFFORTS

##### Education on Four Principles

OW271606 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The No 147 class of the 10th grade of Yueyang Municipal No 1 Middle School has adopted various forms to educate its students on the four basic principles. As a result, this class which used to be a problem class has now become an advanced class in the school.

This was an art class whose students were dynamic in their thinking. When they first entered the class, some students expressed a number of muddled ideas. Some of them had blind faith in Western capitalist countries, while others took a skeptical attitude toward socialism. Such ideas drew the attention of teacher (Wang Jifu) who was in charge of the class. He discussed these ideas with the student committee of the class and CYL cadres and then made a specific plan for educating his students on the four basic principles. One of the important activities was to organize students in a planned way to visit factories and rural villages and to conduct investigations there.

By visiting a big iron works, students were able to understand the excellent situation in our country's industrial construction. They also made an investigation of the situation at the (Changji) production team of the (Caijia) brigade under (Huibang) commune in Yueyang Municipality's suburbs. Through the investigation, the students saw with their own eyes the situation in which the peasants' living standards have been improved as a result of the implementation of economic policies. This aroused the students' love for the motherland.

After the visit and investigation, student (Ren Zhihui) wrote a report entitled "The Motherland Is Advancing," warmly singing the praises of the beautiful socialist motherland.

Teachers of other classes have also included the four basic principles in their teaching. For example, teachers of political courses, while dealing with philosophy, have taught students to see through appearance, to make a distinction between the nature of a socialist society and that of a capitalist society and to get rid of their one-sided views. In dealing with U.S. agriculture and farmers, a teacher of foreign language expounded on the fact that American farmers are exploited by capitalists. Through such education, a student who was pessimistic about the future has strengthened his confidence and wrote a poem calling on his schoolmates to catch up with others while marching toward the four modernizations. This poem was published in issue No 4 of the 1981 SHAONIAN WENYI [YOUTH'S LITERATURE AND ART].

While educating students on the four basic principles, this class has also actively carried out CYL activities with a view to allowing students to educate themselves. It sponsored lectures by students with our great socialist motherland as the theme. Students mounted the rostrum one after the other and sang the praises of our motherland, party and socialist system in terms of the country's political system, historical development, geographical conditions, literature and natural science.

#### Education on Patriotism

OW271928 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Leiyang teachers' school has strengthened education on patriotism among students, thus arousing their political enthusiasm. A number of students in this school had some misunderstandings about socialism because they saw only the high standard of material life in some Western countries but failed to see the essential nature of the capitalist world--the exploitation of man by man.

To clear up these misunderstandings, the school arranged for (Chen Wenxiang), a student of class 89 who was an Overseas Chinese, to talk about conditions in foreign countries. His parents suffered untold misery while living in a foreign country. After returning to China from Indonesia in 1954, his family has received good care by the party and the government. He said that he still has an old uncle living a lonely life in a foreign country. These vivid contrasts touched the hearts of other students. They sighed with emotion saying that their socialist motherland is better than foreign countries.

The school has adopted vivid and vigorous means to conduct education on patriotism among the students. For example, it invited retired cadres who had taken part in the great revolution to talk about their personal experiences; it organized students to visit the tombs of revolutionary martyrs and it organized spring outings, poem recitations and concerts to praise the socialist motherland. This has enhanced the students' enthusiasm to study the four modernizations. A student of class 90 used to fail in almost every subject on examinations. After receiving education on patriotism, he studied very hard and began to do well in his studies. He ranked eighth on a recent mathematics test.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU TRADE MEETING--On the evening of 6 April, Liang Lingguang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP committee, and Zeng Dingshi, provincial vice governor, met a four-man group including Feng Jingxi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Xin He Cheng Development Company Limited, and Zhou Anqiao, director and managing director of the Hong Kong Sun Hung Kai (China) Company limited. During the meeting, both sides had cordial and friendly conversations. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

HENAN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Recently the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government approved the suggestions of the Henan Provincial Student Enrollment Committee on enrolling students in 1981 in institutions of higher learning and secondary technical schools. The prefectural, municipal and county student enrollment committees and education departments must go deep into the middle schools and help the middle schools to do a good job of preselection work. The leading cadres at all levels and all the student enrollment personnel must strictly observe the stipulations on student preselection work and boycott and oppose all incorrect practices. This is the first time that the province has carried out student preselection work. The province will preselect 130,000 students in 1981. This is 10 times the number of students to be enrolled in the universities of Henan and 5 times the number to be enrolled in the universities and secondary technical schools. The dates of enrollment for preselection are from 2 to 5 May and the dates of the entrance examination are from 15 to 17 May. The namelists of the selected students will be announced at the end of May. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 81 HK]

YUNNAN BORDER GUARDS RECEIVE AWARDS FOR SERVICES

OW270520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Zhou Fen and Wang Zhiyun]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--In the past year more than 500 party members of a certain unit under the Yunnan PLA Frontier Troops received awards for meritorious service in the struggle to defend the frontier by being the first to charge forward and to bear hardship. Recently the leading organ of the Yunnan PLA units circulated a notice commending their deeds. This unit has been assigned guard duty on the Sino-Vietnamese border all year long. The places they are stationed are mountainous, the conditions there are difficult and the struggle is complicated. However, in the face of hardships, party members of this unit have remained undaunted and high-spirited. They consciously united and led the masses to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the party and the people with concerted effort.

In the fight to defend the motherland, party members of this unit valiantly took the lead in charging head on against the enemy. Last winter Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into our frontier, opened fire and started artillery shelling, killing and wounding a number of army men and people. The first company of a certain unit received orders to counterattack in self-defense. In the battle, 21 party members of this company charged and shattered the enemy position with sustained bravery and led the whole company to fight to annihilate the invading enemies in coordination with other fraternal units. A total of 15 persons performed meritorious service in the battle. During the spring festival this year, the Vietnamese troops carried out raids and provocations on our frontiers repeatedly. In response, 35 party members of our frontier troops postponed their wedding plans and led units on patrol duty. On the eve of the spring festival, a squad of Vietnamese troops intruded into our frontier. Tian Jinling, party member and instructor of the company, immediately led a squad to cope with the situation. During the battle Tian Jinling was wounded five times and his left kneecap was smashed. He continued to lead the troops to strike back, killing one Vietnamese soldier before covering all personnel so they could return to their campsites safely. Later he was given a third-class merit citation by the unit's party committee. Commanders and fighters remarked admiringly: "Instructor Tian is a worthy leader in army building"

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE--From 20 to 26 March, the Propaganda Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held a conference in Guiyang. (Qin Yijiang), director of the provincial propaganda department, and (Xian Xian), chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, spoke at the conference. The two urged the writers and artists to promote literature and art to serve the people and socialist construction still better. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Mar 81 HK]

YUNNAN PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE--The Yunnan conference on public health work was recently held in Kunming. The participants summarized public health work in 1980 throughout the province and discussed and made arrangements for the public health tasks in 1981. They pointed out that they had scored outstanding achievements in preventing and curing diseases, scientific medical research, medical education and guiding planned parenthood. In making arrangements for public health tasks in 1981, it is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in the province in accordance with our ability, give full play to the existing manpower, material and finance and seriously investigate and study about preventing and curing diseases. The public health departments in various areas must coordinate with the agricultural departments to do a good job in improving the control of water and manure, popularize the use of methane and strengthen management of public health in restaurants. They also revealed that the population in the countryside accounted for 80 percent of the total population in the province. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81 HK]



JIAO RUOYU ELECTED MAYOR OF BEIJING AT CONGRESS

OW281308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Jiao Ruoyu was elected mayor of Beijing by secret ballot at the Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress which closed here today. Previous to this Jiao Ruoyu was acting mayor of Beijing.

After the result of voting was announced, Mayor Jiao Ruoyu made a speech. He said the election showed the trust placed in him by the people's deputies and the people of Beijing. He pledged that "I will work conscientiously and do my best to discharge my duties with the help of the deputies and all the people of Beijing and place my work under their supervision."

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu said that key attention would be paid to the following three points:

--Continue to sum up experience from past governmental work;

--Improve the leadership of the municipal government, strengthen over-all planning and ensure that the work in all fields proceeds in harmony; and

--Work out as quickly as possible a five-year plan for the construction of the Chinese capital.

Jiao Ruoyu, 65, is from Yexian County of Henan Province. Between 1936 and 1937 he worked as an editor of GONGLIBAO (meaning bulletin of generally acknowledged truth), a journal run by the Chinese Communist Party. During the anti-Japanese war 1937-45, he held the post of county magistrate and then prefectural commissioner and party secretary of a prefecture in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei and other areas. During the war of liberation, he was successively vice-mayor and acting party secretary of Shengyang City, and political commissar of the No 2 independent division of the Liaodong Provincial Military Region of the People's Liberation Army. After liberation, he successively held the post of vice-mayor, mayor and the first party secretary of Shengyang city in Liaoning Province. From 1965 to 1976, he was successively China's ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Peru and Iran. He was appointed in July 1979 minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building. In January this year, he became acting mayor and second party secretary of Beijing.

HEBEI FINANCE MEETING ON CORRECTING LEFTIST ERRORS

HK250752 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At the recent provincial finance and trade work conference, the comrades reviewed and summarized in connection with reality the past year's criticism of leftist errors on the finance and trade front, affirmed the achievements and set out a number of current expressions of leftism. The comrades held: The task of criticizing leftist errors remains very arduous and the criticism is certainly not complete.

The comrades held: Although the finance and trade front has made some breakthroughs in work in the past year and more as a result of criticizing leftist errors, there are still many leftist things playing a part, because the leftist errors went on for a long time and had a profound influence. The main expressions are as follows: Ideologically, people lack a clear idea of the importance of further readjusting the national economy and the phenomenon of "waiting, watching and relying on others" exists.



In work style, people lack the proper sense of responsibility and show insufficient concern for people's daily life. Some comrades feel antagonistic toward developing collective and individual commerce and service trades, fearing that these will affect the business of state-owned commerce. In management orientation, people have the trend of simply chasing capital and place no stress on implementing the general principle for financial work and the three main viewpoints. In enterprise management, the problem of eating out of a big pot has still not been solved well.

In view of these problems, the conference put forward the following demands on continuing to criticize leftist errors:

1. Organize the finance and trade cadres and workers to seriously study the relevant central documents.
2. Seriously summarize experiences and lessons, get a clear idea of the expressions and harmfulness of leftism, together with its roots, and absorb the lessons.
3. Continue to launch the mass discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth.
4. Apply the method of criticism and self-criticism to clear away leftist influences.
5. While criticizing leftist errors, it is necessary to avoid interference by rightist ideology. At present it is necessary to correctly view and handle the following problems: While bringing into play the regulating role at market mechanism, avoid neglecting regulation by market mechanism; while opening up rural trade fairs, avoid washing one's hands of the whole business; while instituting material bonuses, avoid neglecting spiritual encouragement; while stressing economic accounting, avoid lack of stress on the general principle for financial work and the three main viewpoints.

#### HEBEI GATHERING STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION WORK

HK250757 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial Culture and Education Office and Higher Education Bureau held a gathering of university and college teachers and students on 11 April. Over 2,000 persons attended the gathering including responsible comrades and student representatives from all universities and colleges, together with comrades attending the provincial education work conference. Vice Governor Han Qimin presided. Yin Zhe, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made a report on the current situation and on strengthening ideological and political work in institutes of higher education.

Yin Zhe pointed out: At present some people in society attempt to remove party leadership and the socialist road. We must carry out criticism and education, and also wage the necessary struggle to deal with these leftist and bourgeois liberalization trends. Institutes of higher education must guide the teachers, students and staff to continue to criticize the pernicious influence of leftism and resolutely resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology. We must certainly now allow this kind of ideology to spread.

Comrade Yin Zhe also spoke on how to correctly view the issue of democracy and freedom under the conditions of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and also on the proper viewpoint and attitude to take in correctly evaluating chairman Mao and correctly viewing Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Yin Zhe also pointed out: Building socialist spiritual civilization is an important content of our party's education work. Institutes of higher education should advance in the front rank.

In conclusion Comrade Yin Zhe put forward four hopes regarding institutes of higher education throughout the province: 1) that the students will cherish the excellent situation of stability and unity, study well, and strive to become Red and expert; 2) that the school leadership at all levels will put ideological and political work in the leading position in all work and make political work scientific and specific; 3) that teachers will constantly improve the quality of teaching and combine academic with ideological education; 4) that the staff and workers on the logistics front will carry out their duties well, bravely overcome difficulties, improve the quality of service and strive to provide good logistics services for the schools.

#### NEI MONGGOL: INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE INCREASES

SK281246 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Zhou Huayu), the regional People's Government has vigorously supported light and textile industries and increased the production of consumer goods, achieving better economic results. In the first quarter, the regional light and textile industrial output value increased 14.6 percent over the corresponding 1980 period, fulfilling 25.4 percent of the annual plan. The accumulation delivered to the state by the 48 key enterprises in the province in January and February was 19.2 percent more than that in the corresponding 1980 period.

In implementing the principle of further readjusting the national economy, the region has placed emphasis on the consumer goods industry. This year, the regional People's Government released some 120 million yuan of bank loans from the funds for developing technical facilities to help improve, innovate and tap potential of industrial enterprises which produce woolen and textile fabrics, quality wine, sugar, cigarettes and leather. As a result, most of these enterprises gained profits this year.

In order to guarantee the smooth development of light and textile industries, the regional People's Government organized the departments concerned to work in coordination to ensure the supply of raw materials and subsidies through various channels and create favorable conditions for the production of consumer goods. This year the region decided to allocate some grain procured at parity and negotiated price to produce quality wine and some 10,000 cubic meters of timber to produce wood furniture and daily necessities for nationalities. The regional foreign trade department spent some 4 million yuan of foreign exchange to import raw materials to produce light industrial products, chemical fabrics and cigarettes.

#### BRIEFS

HEBEI HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--Shijiazhuang, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Hebei Province continues to regard building houses for workers and staff as a major task. In the first quarter of this year, some 2.73 million square meters of floorspace of residential housing for workers and staff in the province were under construction, with over 40,000 square meters already completed. Since 1978 housing construction for Hebei's workers and staff has accelerated. Last year more than 5.77 million square meters of floorspace of residential housing were completed, providing accommodation for over 100,000 families of workers and staff. In Tangshan Municipality alone, some 2.22 million square meters in floorspace of residential housing were completed in 1980, or some 600,000 square meters more than in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0227 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

TIANJIN GOODS PRODUCTION--Tianjin, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Tianjin Municipality recently decided to switch 49 factories to the production of 5 categories of consumer goods: bicycles, sewing machines, clocks and watches, woolen textiles and knitwear. It is believed that these 49 factories, with their fixed assets totaling more than 100 million yuan and a total number of workers and staff members close to 20,000, would do much to increase the output of consumer goods required by the people. After this arrangement, the municipality will make 50 different specifications of bicycles as against 30 at present. Big increases are also expected in the output of the other four categories of goods. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 13 Apr 81 OW]

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG BIRTH CONTROL MEETING

SK290420 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial conference of planned parenthood office directors concluded on 27 April. The conference stressed that it is necessary to firmly implement the policy on planned parenthood, carry forward achievements made to date, shift the work focus to rural areas and emphasize contraception and education.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Chen Yuanzhi and Li Rui attended the conference. They urged participants to persist in successfully promoting planned parenthood work.

In 1980 our province achieved an unprecedented success in planned parenthood work and the population growth rate declined to 8.64 per thousand. According to the national general population growth control goal, our province is required to keep its population growth to 36 million by the end of the century. In line with this requirement, our province has set a population growth rate of 9 per thousand for this year and, if possible, we will strive to lower it to 8 per thousand.

The conference stressed that "one couple, one child" is our clear and definite aim. In the future, we must continue insisting on late marriage, encouraging young couples to delay pregnancy, improving the physical well-being of offspring, ensuring that a couple has a maximum of two children and preventing the birth of a third child. We must continue to conduct in-depth propaganda on the open letter issued by the party Central Committee to party and CYL members on curbing the population growth rate and reinforce the ranks of planned parenthood workers. Leadership at all levels must devote as much attention to this work as it does to production.

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON PLACING JOBLESS YOUTH

SK281218 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The provincial labor employment work conference concluded today after a 6-day session in Harbin. At the session the provincial party committee's Standing Committee heard special briefings and leading comrades of the provincial party committee delivered important speeches.

In the past 2 years, our province has scored great achievements in labor employment work. There are over 12,000 enterprises and establishments owned by collectives employing 1.2 million people. The living standard of urban and rural workers has improved substantially because the employment rate has increased and the number of people who need to be supported has been reduced.

The session held: Our task of arranging jobs for unemployed youths will remain arduous for some time to come. In order to do a good job in placing jobless youths and intensify employment work, we should pay attention to eliminating the leftist influence in employment work, further implement the principle of three-in-one combination, adapt ourselves to the situation of further readjusting the national economy, change the structure of the labor force and open all avenues to employment work. All departments concerned should readjust the policies and stipulations concerning the development of individual and collective economies in favor of youths awaiting jobs or make appropriate adjustments to facilitate employment work. The session also discussed and formulated some rules and measures for placing jobless youths.

Provincial Governor Chen Lei delivered a speech at the session on 22 April. He said: Labor employment work concerns the important issue of achieving greater stability and unity. We must do a good job in this work, strengthen stability and unity and ensure a smooth process in achieving a further economic readjustment.



Governor Chen Lei said: We have many favorable conditions for placing jobless youths. First, the number of unemployed has declined year after year. Second, the definition of being employed has been broadened. In the past being employed meant nothing but receiving an assignment from the state. Now the party Central Committee has set forth the principle of three-in-one combination for employment. According to this principle, the unemployed can be hired through the labor departments, they can be voluntarily organized to run certain businesses; or they can find jobs for themselves. Third, job opportunities have increased day by day. The third industry--business, catering, service and repairing trades--is considered to be our main avenue for placing jobless youths.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON ELIMINATING LEFTIST INFLUENCE

SK290506 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee has devoted some time to studying the relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee on eliminating leftist influence. Since the convocation of the central work conference in January, the Standing Committee has met on several occasions to promote understanding of the significance of eliminating the leftist influence. focusing on the influence of leftist ideas, the Standing Committee members conducted discussions in light of actual conditions in Liaoning Province and the reality of their work. They further clarified the leading ideology and summarized how they had been affected by the leftist influence in the previous period from a variety of viewpoints such as individual understanding of theory, social and class roots, ideology and lines.

Comrade Guo Feng gave an account to the comrades at or above section level employed by provincial-level organs on the progress made by the provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee in studying the central work conference guidelines. He pointed out: In our current efforts to eliminate leftist influence we must, first of all, understand what leftist influence is and why we must eliminate it. Elimination of leftist influence must be combined with our current efforts to readjust the economy and institute economic reforms. Elimination of leftist influence is not an isolated undertaking; instead, it should be combined with the solution of existing problems in our work. We must eliminate leftist influence in a practical and realistic manner and, in the process, acquire a genuine dialectical materialist ideological line. By leftist ideology we mean primarily the guiding ideology of the party. The focal point of our current drive is to free the leading cadres at provincial and county levels from leftist ideology. Therefore, we should not broaden this campaign to the extent that it is waged in all units and at all levels and that every grassroots cadre is obliged to make a self-criticism. We must correct [words indistinct] if we want to eliminate leftist influence. Elimination of leftist ideas in the guiding ideology should be emphasized and efforts should be made to resist all leftist practices in our work. We should conduct (?concrete analyses) so that we do not waver in the face of issues concerning left and right.

In eliminating leftist ideas, efforts should be made to step up education on upholding the four basic principles and on the correct approach to Comrade Mao Zedong and his thought. The two educations are not inconsistent. While eliminating leftist ideas, efforts should be made to check some rightist deviations. We must overcome the so-called civilization extolling capitalism and the tendency toward advocating bourgeois liberalization. We must overcome money worship and the mentality of "looking forward" to money as well as the erroneous ultraindividualism. Active but noncoercive measures should be taken to overcome unhealthy factors in the spheres of ideology, literature and art.



In conclusion, Comrade Guo Feng emphasized: We must not adopt regressive measures and suffocate the somewhat enlivened economy in the course of eliminating leftist ideology.

LIAONING: ATTACKING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES URGED

SK271226 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Attack Counterrevolutionaries Who Disrupt Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a 10,000-man rally today to openly pronounce judgment according to the law on the Lu Haiying counterrevolutionary clique of murderers and other criminals involved. Thanks to the heroic people and public security personnel who brave hardships, dangers and death, these ferocious counter-revolutionaries butted their heads against the wall of the people's democratic dictatorship and finally met with ignominious defeat.

This case indicated again that although the class struggle is not a major contradiction in today's China, it still exists. There are some counterrevolutionaries and criminals in our society who attempt to undermine socialist construction and the political situation of stability and unity. There are not many such counterrevolutionaries and criminals and their forces have been weakened gradually. However, owing to the extensive influence of the system of exploitation and the ideology of exploiting classes in history and in the world, the class struggle cannot be eliminated in a short period and will last for a considerably long time. Therefore, we must clearly understand the vestiges of the class struggle. If we fail to adopt measures to promptly prevent the outbreak of class struggle and let it spread and grow unchecked, then the political situation of stability and unity will be destroyed. The further readjustment of the national economy will not be smoothly carried out and people's safety of life and property cannot be safeguarded.

We should redouble our vigilance, uphold and strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, use the socialist legal system as a powerful weapon and wage a resolute struggle against and hit hard at the counterrevolutionary force and criminals of all kinds who disrupt stability and unity in order to guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

LIAONING ALLOCATES LAND FOR PEASANT USE IN SHENYANG

OW250755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Shenyang, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Deng Zhongru, secretary of the Shenyang City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in northeast China, said that the proportion of land allotted to local peasants for their private use would rise from 8.9 percent of total farmland last year to between 12 and 15 percent this year. A peasant family of five would have an average of 0.13 to 0.2 hectares for private farming.

Some 6,400 hectares more land has been allotted to peasants for private use since late last year in this capital city of Liaoning Province. Officials hope this will help increase the supply of pork, eggs, poultry and vegetables for the city, raise peasant income and absorb some of the surplus rural labor force.

Thirty-one farmers' markets have been set up in this city of 2.7 million urban dwellers and 2 million peasants, and a dozen kinds of fresh vegetables, including chives, spinach, celery, spring onions, Chinese cabbage and green peppers are now available in the off season.

The city government is encouraging peasants to grow grain or vegetables on their private plots and go in for livestock or poultry raising on a household basis. It has also called for family-run breeding farms and orchards.

With the permission of production teams, some peasants can now work only on their private plots, or raise pigs, chickens, cattle and sheep. A total of 84,000 households in the suburbs, or 17 percent of the peasant families in the area, now mainly breed or raise pigs, cattle, sheep, rabbits, chickens or bees. More than 80 percent of the pigs now purchased by the city's commercial departments come from individual peasant families as well as the major portion of the eggs.

In 1980, the family of peasant Tong Fagong in Shenyang's Dongling District earned 1,500 yuan from vegetables they grew on a 0.15 hectare plot and from fruit trees around the house, and 900 yuan from breeding of pigs and piglets. They also earned 3,800 yuan from the collective at the year-end distribution.

During 1966-1976 period, sideline production managed by peasant families was criticized as a "tail of capitalism" and all private plots were taken away and farmed collectively.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG OIL ECONOMIZATION--The Heilongjiang provincial work conference on planned and economized oil consumption of farm machineries concluded on 6 April. The conference pointed out that planned and economized consumption of oil is a long-term strategic task and called for a system of supplying oil for farm machinery under a unified plan and at fixed supply quotas. Diesel oil should be supplied on a priority basis to rural areas for spring framing, combating drought, draining flooded waterfields, the autumn harvest, reclaiming wastelands, transporting grains and processing sideline and agricultural by-products. Efforts should be made to reduce the supply of oil to nonagricultural production such as commune-run industry and collective establishments. The conference called for establishing and perfecting a system to manage oil reserves. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG SUGAR PRODUCTION--Harbin, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--As of 31 March, Heilongjiang had transported 120,000 dun beet sugar to other parts of the country, twice as much as the state quota. Last year, by expanding its sugar beet area and sugar processing capacity, the province was able to increase its sugar output by a big margin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SOYBEANS--Harbin, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Preparations for sowing soybeans are under-way in Heilongjiang Province. The province's acreage of soybeans will be expanded to over 25 million mu this year, about 600,000 mu more than last year's acreage. Production of soybeans has increased steadily in the past few years. In 1980, Heilongjiang's soybean acreage was 24.45 million mu, which yielded more than 4.4 billion jin of soybeans, an all time high. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

JILIN EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE--The Jilin Provincial People's Government sponsored a work conference on labor employment in Changchun Municipality from 30 March to 3 April. Yu Ke, governor of the province, and Xiao Chun, deputy governor of the province, attended and addressed the conference. Comrades attending the conference examined the implementation of the spirit of the national work conference on labor employment and problems arising in the work, summarized and exchanged experiences gained in this regard and worked out ways to further implement the employment principles. The conference noted: The province arranged jobs for almost 300,000 persons awaiting work in 1980. However, problems still remain in the provincial labor employment work. For example, the three-in-one employment principle set forth by the central authorities is not understood well by cadres in some departments and units. Erroneous thinking that only the state is responsible for the work of urban labor employment still exists. The conference also urged efforts to correctly deal with the relationship between economic readjustment and labor employment work. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 81 SK]

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW251355 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 26 Apr (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Saturday received American Congressmen Dr Robert L. Livingston and Dr Daniel E. Lungren and their wives at the executive yuan. During the meeting, Premier Sun expressed his warm welcome to the U.S. lawmakers for their visit to this country, and he also exchanged views with them on the world situations and Sino-U.S. relations.

The American congressmen arrived here a week ago to observe the Republic of China's economic and social development. While here they also called on government officials and civic leaders to discuss ways of further strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

FIRST QUARTER FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT REPORTED

OW290301 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 29 Apr (CNA)--The Republic of China may have difficulties in achieving its anticipated trade surplus this year, judging from the foreign trade performance in the first quarter.

Customs statistics show that Taiwan suffered a trade deficit of \$480 million from two-way trade of \$10.255 million during the first 3 months of this year. The main reason is that export growth during the period has been an average of 8.5 percent a month, far below the projected level, 23 percent.

Exports of garments, sugar, rubber products, footwear and toys were all down, while those of household electrical appliances, electronics products and transportation equipment gained momentum. Exports of plywood and canned food, which used to be main foreign exchange earners, were all down sharply.

This deteriorating situation in the first quarter called for prompt action to change the nation's basic export structure. Exports of such items as garments, footwear, canned food and plywood, which constitute a large proportion of Taiwan's total, have all recently become too concentrated on single markets, and been subject to quota restrictions.

Director-general of the board of foreign trade, H.K. Shao, said that since export business usually picks up in May, he expects that a higher growth rate will be attained during the second half of the year. He also pointed out that the nation's exports showed signs of recovery in March, with a 22 percent growth over the same month a year ago, although the deficit also grew to \$260 million.

Besides the low export growth rate, the increasing amount of imports also contributed to the \$480 million deficit during the 3 months, which was much higher than the \$25 million recorded for the same period of last year.

The increasing trade deficit with Japan, which rose to \$920 million during the 3 months, was also a factor. Last year, Taiwan suffered a \$3.1 billion deficit with Japan. At the beginning of this year, the government announced measures that would be taken to curb imports from Japan if the gap continued to widen to an "intolerable" degree. An ad hoc committee has been set up to tackle the problem of the Japanese trade deficit with 14 task forces which are due to submit their reports at the end of this month.



Another contribution to the trade deficit was made by oil imports, which were up by \$100 million compared with the same period of last year. Continuing price hikes by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Taiwan's two leading oil suppliers, helped to pare away what might have been a surplus in foreign trade this year.

Imports of manufactured products, including machinery, electrical products and chemicals, were up by 23 percent, while those of consumer goods rose by 33 percent during the first quarter. Imports of machinery showed a particularly marked rise, up by \$200 million to \$730 million during the period.

Economics specialists have cautioned the authorities and the private sector to keep a close watch on the economic situation and climate to improve export competitiveness, particularly since Taiwan depends so heavily on foreign trade for its economic well-being.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN: ADVANCED WEAPONS NEEDED

OW251451 Taipei CNA in English 1436 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 26 Apr (CNA)--The Republic of China will use highly advanced weapons to fight against the Chinese Communist attempt to invade Taiwan, Quemoy, Matsu and Penghu and also to help maintain the peace and stability in this part of the world, Liu Ta-zen, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Saturday.

Speaking at a news conference, Liu described a story in the Seattle DAILY TELEGRAPH as "unfounded", which said that as the armed forces of the Peiping regime are weak due to the cut of its national defense budget and because of also its withdrawal of military garrison from the Fukien Province opposite Taiwan, there is no necessity for the Republic of China to purchase advanced weapons from the U.S. "Despite the smiling offensive launched by the Chinese Communists, they never forsake their attempt to use force to seize Taiwan," Liu stressed.

Liu then quoted Premier Sun Yun-hsuan as saying that the Republic of China must continue to acquire highly advanced arms to counter the threat of the Peiping regime and also to help maintain the peace and security of northeast Asia.

Commenting on the reports that the Peiping regime had delayed its move to utilize the U.S. space shuttle to launch a satellite, Liu said this clearly indicated effects of the serious power struggles and the flood and drought disasters on the mainland. "The real intention of the Chinese Communists to launch a satellite is only to divert the attention of the people on the mainland from their poor plight," he said. Recently, he said, many students, seamen and technicians from the mainland decided to seek freedom once they stepped on the soil of the West. "This demonstrates the repudiation of communism by the people on the mainland."

BRIEFS

OIL FROM GABON, ECUADOR--Taipei, 28 Apr (CNA)--Gabon has become a new oil supplier for Taiwan starting this year, according to an executive of Chinese Petroleum Corp (CPC). K.A. Hsu, vice president of CPC, who just returned to Taipei from an overseas tour, reported that he has signed an agreement with a Gabon oil company for the purchase of 10,000 barrels of oil per day between March and December this year. Starting next year, he said, the Gabon oil supply may be increased to 18,000 barrels per day. The African nation, he added, produces more than 200,000 barrels of oil per day. In addition, CPC has signed a 2-year contract with Ecuador for the import of 10,000 to 15,000 barrels starting January this year. The purchase was made through British Petroleum, Hsu said. Ecuador also produces about same amount of oil as Gabon does. CPC now buys 140,000 barrels of crude oil from Kuwait, and another 140,000 barrels from Saudi Arabia per day. It also buys about 4,500 barrels of oil from Indonesia. The state enterprise imports some 340,000 barrels of oil from foreign suppliers per day, about the same amount as last year's Hsu reported. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0935 GMT 28 Apr 81 OW]



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

30 April, 1981

